# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,191—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES, OR STINGS, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

**ALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.**

Larger 13½d. pots.

Free from Animal Fat.

[illegible] TREACHER and Co., Bombay, Byculla [illegible] oona.

[illegible] ers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and [illegible] omas.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. ROME | 5011 | 1000 | A. W. Adamson.. | 1st Aug. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber .. | 8th ,, |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | H. Wyatt ........ | 15th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H.T. Weighell... | 22nd ,, |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4295 | 800 | G. W.F. Browne | 29th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber.. | 5th Sept. |
| B.L. MALWA | 2970 | 500 | W. J. Nantes..... | 12th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell... | 19th ,, |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3908 | 700 | P. Harris .. ..... | 27th Sept |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber... | 4th Oct. |
| B.L. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton .. | 11th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell.. | 18th ,, |
| B.L. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 800 | L. H. Moule ..... | 25th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber .. | 1st Nov. |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | H. Wyatt .......... | 8th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell.. | 15th ,, |
| B.L. ARCADIA | 6362 | 1500 | W. B. Andrews, R. N. R. | 22nd ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GANGES ....... | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton.. | 14th Aug. |
| PESHAWUR... | 3927 | 800 | L. H. Moule.... | 28th ,, |
| ROHILLA ...... | 3511 | 800 | M. de Horne .. | 11th Sept. |
| ROSETTA .... | 3525 | 800 | G. W. Brady..... | 25th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| PO ............................ | .. | .. | 1st August 1890. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th August |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO.. | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. |
| SINGAPORE ............ | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA................ | On the 8th August, 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING [illegible] ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| [illegible] | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | E. Perini ..... | 3,800 | 550 | 1st August. |
| [illegible] IX | F. Egger .... | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Sept. |

[illegible] Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

[illegible] S OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] RINDISI ...... | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

[illegible] TS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] INDISI.. | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

[illegible] *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

[illegible] ICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] le and Return Tickets are issued [illegible] tes, including the railway journey [illegible] BAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd [illegible] 5th of each month. [illegible] r luggage are conveyed free on [illegible] ny's steam launch on the day of

### STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA ........ | G. Costanzo... | 3,800 | 550 | 15th Sept. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE........ | G. Vallusching | 3,800 | 550 | 21st Aug. 90. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 23rd July, 1890.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### "BIBBY" LINE.

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES TO MARSEILLES.

THE fast magnificent Steam Ship "YORKSHIRE," 4,050 tons excellent accomodation a midship for a limited number of passengers is expected TO SAIL about 10th August. Her Sister Ship "LANCASHIRE" accomplished the voyage in 15 days, being Monsoon the "Yorkshire" will probably take 17 days. Fare Rs. 300. Apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN," 3,267 tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 14th August. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amid Ships. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 3rd AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 1st August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 1st August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1890. Agents

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| BANCOORA ......... | 2,880 | 1st September. |

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about |
|---|---|---|
| CAIRNTOUL............ | 1,668 | 15th Oct. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1890. Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

| Vessel. | Commander. | Tons | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. WERNETH HALL, | A. Buck.. | 4,100 | 500, | about 12th Aug. |

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

### H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
93, Bazaar Gate, Agent.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of "DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, Naptha, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

Sir CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, July, 1890.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING ARTICLES from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-12, 5-8, and 10 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ... ... | ...£500,000 |
| ,, Subscribed and paid up | ...£250.000 |

Bankers and Agents in India.

*Calcutta* MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
*Bombay* ,, KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

- to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
- to make advances on same;
- to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India : and
- to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

### ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

### FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

### FOR SALE.

ONE PAIR of Hick Hargreaves, High pressure condensing ENGINES, 430 I. H. P. Corliss Valve, and which can now be seen working in the Soonderdass Mill, Byculla Flats.

For terms and other particulars apply to

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
*i. e.,* MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

### SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## KEROSINE-OIL COOKING STOVES.

THESE STOVES will be found very efficient, and in many respects superior to those which burn coal, being portable, and very much cheaper. They have, moreover, this eminent advantage, that the heat can be adjusted, so that small dishes may be cooked at the same relative cost as large ones. The Stoves are all up to date, and have all the latest improvements.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| With one burner, stew-pan, and kettle complete. | 7 | 8 |
| With two burners, stew-pan, and frying-pan complete .............................................. | 10 | 8 |
| Spare Wicks suitable for above .........per doz. | 0 | 10 |

The A B C combines the two operations of baking and boiling at the same time. It will boil, bake, stew, steam, toast, fry, &c., fitted with one 4½ in. moveable burner, patent sliding tank, meat tray, and the following utensils :—

½ gallon kettle, ½ gallon stew-pan, steamer, and frying-pan, &c.

Size of Stove—Height, 13¼ in. ; length at top, 15 in. ; width 9¼ in.

Size of Oven, inside measurement, 10½ by 9 by 7¼ in. Price with 1 doz. wicks .................. 22 0

"The Gem" is a very handy little Stove for use in the Nursery, Camp, &c. With 4-inch burner and kettle................................................ 9 0

No. 66. "A B C" DINNER STOVE.

One of the most successful and favourite Stoves ever introduced. It is fitted with two 4½-in. movable burners, patent sliding tanks, cast-iron feet, meat tray, and grid, and is capable of carrying on four cooking operations at one time ; it will boil, bake, stew, steam, toast, fry, &c., in the most perfect manner.

Utensils—½ gallon kettle, ½ gallon stew-pan, steamer, frying-pan, and cover.

Size of Stove—Height, 16½ inches ; length at base, 19 inches ; width at base, 12½ inches.

Size of Oven, inside measurement, 17½ by 11 by 8 inches. Price with 1 dozen wicks.............. 36 0

No. 88. QUADRUPLE STOVE.

Very compact and useful Family Stove, having extensive boiling arrangements. It is capable of carrying on a very large number of cooking operations at one time, or a single operation only, as may be required. A very cheap, useful Stove, well adapted for family use. It is fitted with 4 patent sliding tanks, four 4½ inch movable burners, and will boil, bake, stew, steam, fry, toast, &c.

Utensils—½ gallon kettle, ½ gallon stew-pan, steamer, frying-pan, and oven, with meat-tray and grid.

Size—Height, 11 in. by 16½ by 17 in. Size of Oven, 9½ by 9½ by 6½. Price with 1 dozen wicks 45 0

No. 25. THE HURRICANE STOVE.

Invaluable Stove for Pic-nics, or Travellers, and for camping out. It is specially constructed for use out of doors where exposed to wind, and is almost impossible to blow out. The Stove is fitted with two 3-in. burners and patent sliding tank, &c. ; it will boil, bake, stew, or fry.

Utensils—Kettle, stew-pan, steamer, frying-pan, and cover. Size of Stove,—Height, 14 in. ; length, 10¾ in. ; width, 12¼ in. Price with 1 dozen wicks................................................30 0

Spare wicks for No. 25 Stove......................1 8

No. 75. "THE RELIANCE" OIL STOVE KITCHENER.

The most complete and perfect Oil Cooking Stove ever introduced and capable of doing all the cooking required for a large family. It is so constructed that every particle of heat is utilised to the utmost.

The utensils are brought as near as possible to the burner and the heated air passes round the oven in such a manner that each part is thoroughly warmed. Fitted with four improved moveable 4½ in. burners and patent sliding tanks and capable of carrying on nearly a dozen cooking operations at one time. Complete with oven, meat tray, grids, kettle, stew-pan, steamer, and frying-pan.

Size—Height, 11 in. ; length 34 in. ; width 18 in. Size of Oven, inside measurement, 14 by 12 by 12. Price with 1 dozen wicks .......... 90 0

Spare wicks for Kerosine Stoves, from...per doz 2 0

**TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,**
**BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.**

### KEMP AND COMPANY'S BELTINE,

For Preserving Leather Belting and increasing its gripping power.

ADVANTAGES.

Preserves the nature and durability of Leather.
Increases the Grip or holding power of Belts.
Renders them less liable to the effects of damp, heat, and climate.
Decreases wear of Belts and Bearings, because it
Enables the Belt to be worked slacker.
Effects a very large saving of Power.

It is of the greatest importance to users of Steam Power. By the judicious application of "Beltine," the Driving Belt may be worked at a less strain without slipping, effecting a great saving in wear and tear.

Price Rs. 80 per cwt.

Drums 14lbs. and 28lbs., Re. 1 per lb.

The use of this "Beltine" is nearly indispensable for new Straps, which when used for the first time have a tendency to fall from the Pulleys. Old hardened Straps can be put again into a new state by the use of

"BELTINE."

**KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.**

### WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!

WE are now offering FOR SALE our Stock of WATERPROOF Garments at 15 per cent. discount per cash off, the following prices :—

**THERE ARE NO BETTER GOODS IN INDIA.**

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each | 16 | 8 |
| Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair | 4 | 8 |
| Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... each | 25 | 0 |
| Brown Cashmere Inverness Capes. A special article, will last for years ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 35 | 0 |
| "Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes ... ... ... ... ... | 45 | 0 |
| Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ... | 45 | 0 |
| Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... ... ... pair | 6 | 8 |
| Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from | 18 | 8 |
| Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 8 |
| 60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard | 5 | 8 |
| Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ... ... .. ... ... | 18 | 8 |

### THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

### INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

### THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twelve months.................. | Rs. 26 |
| Six months ..................... | ,, 13-8 |

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

### CUTLER, PA[illegible] WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

| | Prices. |
|---|---|
| Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. | Rs. 21 |
| "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... | |
| "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... | Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles. |
| "Glentromie" ... ... ... | |
| "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... | |

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

### HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

### MARCKS & CO. LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from
THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the
INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

**MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.**

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely, a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

### NOW READY.

THE

### INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

### BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

IMPORTANT NOTICE

EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favorable [illegible] tes in EXCHANGE, we have great pleasure in inviting our Constituents to participate in the advantages derived therefrom.

We, therefore, beg to announce that from 1st August, we shall make a

**REDUCTION OF 5 PER CENT.**

In price of all goods, IN ADDITION to the discount of 10 per cent. which we at present allow to purchasers for cash.

**BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.**

LADIES AND GENTS' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HATTERS, SADDLERS AND BOOT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE above Society will repeat their performance of

THE SACRED CANTATA,

### "THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"

BY

SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT,

AT

THE TOWN HALL.

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, AT 5-30 P.M.

Soloists:—

Mrs. WALKER, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. CHISHOLM, and Mr. HEBDITCH.

Organ:—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor:—Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

THE EXHIBITION OF

THE BODYLESS LADY

has been discontinued and a much more wonderful and marvellous scene substituted. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 9th instant.

ARIEL ESTATER.

Lady Floating In Mid Air.

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"?? No one should therefore fail to see.

ADMISSION ANNAS EIGHT ONLY.

NOW READY.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy........................Annas 4.
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### SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

| | |
|---|---|
| Square Piano, by Collard and Collard........ | Rs. 350 |
| Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne........................ | „ 650 |
| Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne. | „ 450 |
| Square Piano, by Soundy........................ | „ 500 |
| Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.............. | „ 550 |
| Bijau Cottage full Compass...................... | „ 350 |
| Camp Piano 5 Octaves ............................ | „ 240 |
| Semigrand Piano, by Enard........................ | „ 350 |
| Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood................ | „ 400 |
| Semigrand Piano, by Soundy .................... | „ 850 |

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

### NEUBERG'S TOBACCOS.

SMOKERS

In search of a really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to have their

ATTENTION

drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of the following

SPECIALITIES.

| | | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "1888" Mixture ......... | per | 1 | lb. tin | 3 | 12 |
| Do. do. ...... | „ | ½ | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Golden Block Mixture | „ | 1 | „ | 3 | 4 |
| Do. do. | „ | ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Rifle Mixture.............. | „ | 1 | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Golden Leaf Birds' Eye | „ | ¼ | „ | 0 | 14 |
| Golden Fleece ......... | „ | ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Latakia .................. | „ | ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |

Warranted fresh and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy... .....................Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTAB[illegible]10.

POLICIES opened [illegible] HOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHAN[illegible]NGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE a[illegible]ble property in Bombay and Mofussil at [illegible]

BENN, A[illegible] Agents.

### IMPERIAL FIRE [illegible]CE COMPA[illegible]

ESTABLISHED [illegible].

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,200,000
PAID-UP..............................£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin,* imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

POONA.—TO BE LET for any period, portion of large Bungalow, with good garden, stabling, outhouses, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

TO BE LET, at KIRKEY, the commodious well known BUNGALOW, Filgate Lodge, furnished. It has half a dozen bedrooms. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE.

OPENING SERVICES.—SUNDAY, August 3rd, of Co'aba Wesleyan Methodist School Chapel and Lecture Hall, Revd. A. FENTIMAN, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., Colonel F. W. Major, 8 p.m. MONDAY August 4th Tea 6·30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1, children 8 annas. 8 p.m. Public Meeting. Chair to be taken by David Gostling, Esq., F. R. I., B.A. Addresses by S. Tomlinson, Esq., Ex. Engineer, Municipality; George W. Clutterbuck and others.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

KIOTO, KIOTO, Dinner Set for 12 Persons 50 Pieces Rs. 33-14. Tea Set for 12 Persons 27 Pieces Rs. 6-14. Breakfast Set 42 Pieces Rs. 11-8. Cheapest House, SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE reasons why Motivala's preparations viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Dysentrodyne, Diarrhœa Drops, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder have succeeded are that they are cheap, efficacious and harmless. See handbills for opinions of the press, medical and lay certificates from Europeans and Natives. Manufacturer S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS, Goat Carts, and Tricycles. GEYER & Co. Ld., Bombay.

WANTED an ENGINEER and MILL WRIGHT for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 250, also wanted one CARDING and SPINNING Master for the same Mill, salary Rs. 300 per month. Apply to "B. L.," care of this paper.

ROWING BOAT WANTED, length 25 feet, beam 5 feet draught 6 inches 5 oars should be copper fastened. Apply "K.," care of this paper.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS of all kinds repaired and new SPRINGS replaced, the same guaranteed for two months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Most conveniently situated in the centre, being in close proximity to the Shipping, Mercantile and other Offices and the Apollo Bunder. Terms Moderate.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN,' *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected Stock for sale either separately or entirely, consisting of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Veiling, Rich Laces, and a Handsome Assortment of Sash and other Ribbons. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

PRIME ENGLISH OATS.—Can be supplied as required from 1st August next in sacks of about 160 lbs each. Orders for the same registered by LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist &c.

- 2 cases colored stripe satin.
- 1 „ dress materials.
- 2 „ colored sarries.
- 1 „ lady's cloth.
- 2 „ black calico.
- 35 bales twist.
- 18 „ grey T cloth.
- 48 „ grey shirtings.
- 2 cases black broadcloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1890.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

- 20 bales grey shirtings.
- 5 „ dhoties.
- 5 cases prints.
- 4 „ woollen cloth alpaca and silk.
- 200 pairs scarlet blankets.
- 2 beamscales, 7 feet.
- 1 „ 6 feet.
- 8 Indian made swords.
- 1 Nepaulese dagger. and 2 small swords in scabbards.

On account and at the risk of Soolaman Nathoo—

SN 33 and 35—2 cases 48 pieces trousering.
47 1 „ 10 „ white ground fancy prints.

By order and on account of the concerned—

KL 1998—2-1 case silk embroidered and stripped gauze.

AT 2 P.M.

- 1 strong serviceable office shigram.
- 1 second-hand victoria.
- 1 double-seated serviceable brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Bhaia Lane, Colaba, in the Warehouse of Mucadum Hajee Aga by order of Aga Hajee Sooltanally Shoostry and on account at the risk of the People of India Spinning and Weaving Company Ld.

60 bales Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES FOR SALE

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Byculla Flats, by order of the Secretaries and Treasurers, (subject to the approval of the of the board of Directors) the Company replacing their present Engines by larger ones.

One pair of Hick Hargreaves and Co's Horizontal High Pressure Condensing Engines 400 Indicated Horse Power Corliss Valves, diameter of Cylinder 26 inches, stroke 4 feet, in complete working order.

The Engines can be inspected working at the Mills on application to the Mill Manager.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate on the Malabar Hill Road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned.

All those two pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring 6,747 and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156 with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the East by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the north by the property of Ruttonbai, wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD RABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French. &c.

Catalogues, are published, and the library will be on view on and after 11th August 1890.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Bombay, 1st August, 1890.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., opposite to the Customs House, on account of the underwriters.

77 bags damaged sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, near the Persian Consul's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, superior oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd August, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 very handsome strong iron grey Arab horse, 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single harness.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 high wheeled dog-cart with a fast trotting chesnut Arab horse.

1 pair handsome young bay Pegu ponies.

1 young cow in calf. When in milk gives 10 seers daily.

1 chestnut Arab horse, 14-0, 5 years old, goes in single harness.

1 second-hand single-seated office-brougham.

Under instructions from Shaik Mahomed bin Ally Ebrahim, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at 3-30 p.m., the following ornaments, on account and risk of Allarakia Dewjee, an insolvent, with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee.

1 large ring, set with brilliants.

1 pair ear ornament, set with 1? brilliants.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 405 of 1890, and with the consent of the Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Aba Miya Abdul Kurim, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August next, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting of shirts, hats, coats, trousers, razai, woollen cloth, collars, socks, &c.; also glass-door cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 361 and 36? of 1890. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the following valuable landed properties.—

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 7,175, new Survey No. 2,095½, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward, No. 257 and street Nos. 236 to 248 and 93 to 95, Nagdevi Road, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the Nagdevi Cross Street or Chipi Gully, on the south by the house of Khoja Nansey Parpia, on the east by the Nagdevi Road, and on the west by the house of Memon Jaffer Talub.

LOT No. 2 AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Chunam Kiln, 2nd Line, Mahomed Khan Street, or old Nagpada, commonly called Chunam Kiln Row or Uttari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B. No. 3,174, Street Nos. 40 and 42, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the house of Tar Mahomed Suleiman, on the north by a passage, or on the south by the said Chunam Kiln, 2nd Lane or Uttari Moholla, aforesaid.

LOT No. 3 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 2614, Street Nos. 136 to 138, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 4, on the south by the house of Hajee Hassan Peer Mahomed, on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the west by a sweepers' passage.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward B., No. 2615, Street, Nos. 140 to 142, and bounded on the north by the house of Jaffer Suleiman, on the south by the lot No. 3, on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the west by a sweepers' passage.

N.B.—Lot Nos. 3 and 4 will be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1890.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

41, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st August at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room in Meadow Street.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein Moorgu.

A C A H-455-65—10 cases contained 168 one lb. emerald green by Lewis Berger and Sons.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room in Meadow Street, No. 21.

Just arrived.

A selected assortment of very rich and handsome artistically designed bentwood furniture of mahogany, ebony and oakwood colour made by the celebrated manufacturer, Thonet of Vienna, the same consisting of reclining, rocking and conversation sofas, rocking folding, easy revolving, offices, arm and arm crown chairs, round and side tables, teapoys, children chairs, piano stools, footstools, &c. The above furniture are very seldom imported owing to their being very costly and rich. Will be sold in small lots to suit convenience of the purchaser.

A collection of most valuable and handsome silk tapastry well worth for making door curtains and furniture lining, the same in a piece measuring 15 yards by 40 inches.

An invoice of marble slabs and table tops, round and oblong.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1890.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ............................ $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ................................ $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ......... } $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

*Chairman*—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman*—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.

B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking

Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg

Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 588,075.
REST ........................ „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ............5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ..................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interes allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..................£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .......................£166,500
RESERVE FUND ..........................£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

## NOTICES.

### ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

*Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.*

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

ISSUE OF 4,000 SHARES of £10 EACH.

(*Specially reserved for Issue in India, the remaining 6,000 having been placed in London.*)

The amounts payable in respect of the above Shares are as follows:—

On Application—10 Rupees per Share. On Allotment—Such sum in Rupees and Annas as with the sum paid on application will amount to £3 per share at the rate of Exchange in Bombay for Demand Drafts on London on the date of allotment.

Three Months after date of Allotment—Such sum in Rupees and Annas as shall be equal to £2 per share at the rate of Exchange in Bombay for Demand Drafts on London, seven days before the expiration of such period of three months of which due notice will be given.

If paid in sterling, the amounts payable in respect of the above Shares are as follows:—

£1 per Share on Application;

£2 per Share on Allotment;

£2 per Share three Months after Allotment.

It is not anticipated that any further sum will be called up.

DIRECTORS.

Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonal, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. formerly Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Indian Station, *Chairman*.

Major-General Sir William G. Davies, K.C.S.I., formerly Financial Commissioner to the Government of the Punjab and Members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India.

Major-General Lovelace Dumaresq, late Royal Artillery.

Rear-Admiral Robert A. E. Scott.

Hon. Dudley Murray, Barrister-at-Law.

Alfred Cotterell-Tupp, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (ret.), late Accountant-General to the Government of India.

John D. Tannahill, Esq., of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, 34, Leadenhall Street, London.

AGENTS:

Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Glasgow, London, and Liverpool.

Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., Calcutta and Bombay.

GENERAL MANAGER:

Mr. T. Geo. Newton, formerly of The Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Victoria Street, S.W.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder & Co. 62, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, and its Branches.

Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, and its Branches throughout India.

BROKERS:

Messrs. Marten and Christopherson, 9 Tokenhouse Yard, E. C., Messrs. Pixton and Coppock, Stock Exchange, Manchester.

SOLICITOR:

Sydney Morse, Esq., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. H. Woodburn Kirby and Co., 19, Birchin Lane E.C.

SECRETARY.

W. F. HUNT, Esq.,

OFFICES.

49, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

PROSPECTUS.

This Society has been formed for the purpose of extending to Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, Civil Service, and the European and native community in India, the benefits of Co-Operative trading.

The extraordinary success which has attended the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores in England is so well known and appreciated as to call for little remark here, further than to state that their shares are a most desirable investment, proof of which is afforded by the following tabulated statement:—

| Stores. | Annual Sales. | Last Dividend and Bonus. | Present Price of Shares, including Bonus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army & Navy Co-Operative Society | £2,619,298 | 5 per cent. & £1 Bonus | £1 shares £26 to £26 10s. |
| Civil Service Supply Association .. | £1,852,166 | 17/- per share. | £10 shares £25 to £25 15s. † |
| Civil Service Co-Operative Society | £481,120 | 5 per cent. | £5 shares £5 10s. * |
| Army and Navy Auxiliary Supply | £521,[illegible]24 | 5 per cent. | £1 shares £5 10s. to £5 15s. |

† Upon which originally only 2s. 6d. per Share was paid.

* Made up as follows:—Upon each £2 Share a bonus of 16 fully paid Shares of £5 each was added, equal to the value of £88.

The Society's transactions will be, as is the case with similar stores in England, entirely in cash, and no goods will be supplied except on payment of cash or by value-payable-post.

By adhering strictly to the cash system the Directors hope to be able to supply goods in India at prices which have not hitherto been remunerative, and they think it reasonable to expect that officials, European residents and the wealthier portion of the native community will become constituents of this Society, when they find that they can obtain from it goods of the highest quality at lower prices than those which they have been accustomed to pay.

The value-payable-post system, which is well understood and is in continuous operation in India, will enable all residents outside the Presidency towns to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Society. The cost of carriage will be added to the cash price of articles ordered, but in the case of considerable orders this will not add seriously to the initial cost. At present stores will be opened only at Bombay and Calcutta, but it is intended, if the Society's efforts meet with the success which is anticipated, to open other stores at Madras and other important places. The scale on which the Society's business will be conducted will be a guarantee for the freshness of stores, and the novelty and recent manufacture of all other articles, which it is impossible to secure in the goods sold by private traders on a smaller scale.

The managers of each department will be experienced men sent out direct from England, and these will be assisted by other *employes* engaged in India and acquainted with the requirements and habits of Indian customers. It may be relied on that everything that is possible will be done to make the Society's undertaking a success, and to secure to their Indian constituents the benefits which are obtainable only by operations on a large scale and by strict adherence to the system of cash payments.

The Directors have before them a report prepared by a genteleman who was sent to India for purpose of personal inquiry as to the prospects of success attending the establishment of Stores in that country, in which he states that he was carefully studied the subject and given it his best attention, and is convinced of the favourable prospects. This Report accords with information received from other sources.

The Directors have much satisfaction in announcing that they have entered into arrangements with the firms of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., of Calcutta and Bombay, to act as agents to the Society. Messrs. James Finlay & Co.'s business experience of India dates back to 1806. This co-operation with them, it is believed, will be very advantageous to the Society.

The Directors have appointed as General Manager, Mr. T. Geo. Newton, who possesses large business experience, and was for many years closely connected with the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society in London, where he held the position of confidential assistant to the Managing Directors. His remuneration is partly dependent upon the net profits earned, and his interests are therefore closely identified with those of the Shareholders.

The following Contracts have been entered into:—Contract dated the Thirtieth of April, 1890, between the Society and Messrs. James Finlay and Co., of Glasgow, London and Liverpool, and Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., of Calcutta and Bombay. Contracts dated the Thirtieth of April, 1890, and 22nd May, 1890, between the Society and James Singleton Hooper, of 11, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, and Contract dated Thirtieth of April, 1890, between the Society and Thomas George Newton, of St. Wilfrid's Alleyn Road, West Dulwich, copies of which can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., the Society's Agents, Calcutta and Bombay.

Application has been made for a quotation of the Society's Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded, with a remittance for the amount of the deposit, to the Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, and its Branches throughout India. If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment, and where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Allotments in respect of the 4,000 Shares now offered for subscription will be made by the Directors in England, and notice thereof sent out by the earliest possible mail to India.

The Subscription List is open to the General Public.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Prospectus issued in England can be seen and inspected at the Offices of the Society's Agents in Calcutta and Bombay.

ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

No. ____________

(To be Retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the
Army, Navy & Civil Service Co-Operative
Society of India, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of ____________ being a deposit of ____________ per Share ____________ Shares of £10 each in the above Society, I request that you will allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of the Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society, and I authorize you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Society in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I hereby accept the notice of the Contracts specified and referred to in the Prospectus as due notice under Section 38 of the Companies' Act, 1867.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Signature ____________
Name in full ____________
Address (in full) ____________
____________
Profession or Occupation ____________
Date ____________ 1890.

These Particulars must be written clearly.

The List of Applications for Shares will close on Tuesday, the 12th August 1890.

J. SINGLETON HOOPER,
Deputy Manager.

Offices in Bombay—Watson's Hotel

## NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufa[illegible] Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON [illegible] London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazett*[illegible] printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAN[illegible] ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

### THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co. LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. [illegible] Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, [illegible]
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & [illegible]
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and A[illegible]pany of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Re[illegible]
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson [illegible]

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon [illegible] of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other [illegible] securities.

All particulars obtainable from

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

### DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR SAIL-MAKING.

TENDERS for the Contract, which is for at least 12 months, will be received by the Undersigned at 1 p.m. (gunfire), on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1890. For particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 17th July, 1890, or apply to the Undersigned.

A. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th July, 1890.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for Branch Pipe drains, Cast iron down pipes and fittings and ether house drainage connection works in the First Section of the Drainage Scheme.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN ......... | Pall Mall, London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS ....... | Pall Mall, London. |
| CHRISTOPHER & Co.................. | Pall Mall, London. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO ......... | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS ........... | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co ............. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSEICK & Co ..................... | Rheims. |
| AYALA & Co. .......................... | Château d'Ay |
| ERNEST IRROY ....................... | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS ......... | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS.. .................. | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT ............ | London. |
| LEACOCK & Co. ...................... | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co.......... | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co ...... | London. |
| VAN ZELLERS & Co.................. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG ............... | Worms-am-Rhein. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS...... | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS................. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co ................. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co........... | Leith, N.B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co... | London. |
| HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| H. T. CRESWELL & Co.............. | Gibraltar. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE...... | Saumur. |
| GABRIEL ST. MARC................ | Cognac. |

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blan[illegible]
8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 p[illegible]
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, [illegible]
4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 pe[illegible]
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E[illegible]
6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 p[illegible]
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot an[illegible]
4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60[illegible]
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Le[illegible]
3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. [illegible]
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coble[illegible]
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 t[illegible]
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 t[illegible]
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattis[illegible]
2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to [illegible]
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross a[illegible]
3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. [illegible]
Detailed List of Prices a[illegible]

R. RAMCHANDR[illegible]
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBA[illegible]
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

### H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 4 pr. ct. | 967½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 930 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £28 |
| Char. Mercantile | 20,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 380 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | .. |
| National Bank of India | 22,400 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 160 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last half-yearly. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>150 | 200<br>150 | 10<br>7½ | 220<br>170 |
| BackBay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 50 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 125 |
| Bapty Bros | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | Nil. | 60 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 10 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 100 | 730 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 | 3,225 |
| Do New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33½ | 805 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 96 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 Dvd. | 700 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 30 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 425 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | .. | 175 |
| Empire Fire Insurance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 7½ pr. ct. | 700 |
| Geyer & Co. Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nm |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 11½ |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,100 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 75 exd |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26½ | 358 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 60 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 55 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,00 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 55 |
| NapierHotelCo | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | |
| Napier Foundry | 1, 00 | 100 | 200 | ... | |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 200 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 22 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 68 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 390 |
| PrinceofWales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,400 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 60 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 89 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | 100 | 100 & 20 | ... | 85 |
| Treacher and Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 1,110 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 120 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 11½ |
| Western India Flour | .. | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Yearly. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | £1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,000xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 700xd |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 215 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 385xd |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 165 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 5 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 95 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 55 | 375 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,250 |
| English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | .. | ... | 190 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 1,175 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 53 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 41 |
| Hengoli Press Press Co.,Ld. | 750 | 100 | all | ... | 160 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 45 | 415 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 50 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 55 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 50 | 435 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 25 | 180 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 555 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11 | 102½ |
| Prince of Wales | 600 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 375 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 50 | 120 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,150 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 480 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | all | 60 | 650 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last half-yearly. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,300 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 470 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 64 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 pr.'ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 625 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg Co | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 390 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 850 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 915 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 550 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 10 | 605 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 455 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 465 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 800 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | 15 | 550 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | 430 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 120 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 790 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 530 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 705 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 300 |
| Indian Manfg. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 940 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 550 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 325 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,600 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 247½ |
| ewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 | 795 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 660 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 530 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 165 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 765 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,000 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 410 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 9 pr. ct. | 500 n |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,170 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 5 | 90 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,600 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 175 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 600 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 360 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 35 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,022½ |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,260 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 350 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 120 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 255xd |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 252½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 520 |
| Swadesh Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 310 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 350 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 570 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 740 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,000 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 600 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 102½ |
| Four-and-a-half per cent | 104¼ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans | 104 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | nom· |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 | nom· |
| City of Paris Loan | 221 |
| Port Trust do | 97½ |

## EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 7 5-16 |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 7¼ |
| Do. do. | 3 Months' sight. | 1s. 7 7-16 |
| Do. do. | 4 Do do. | 1s. 7½ |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 7 9-16 |
| Do. Credit | 3 Do do. | 1s. 7 9-16 |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 7 22-32 |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do do. | 1s. 7 19-32 |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 7¾ |
| France | 3 Do do. | 206 |
| Do. | 6 Do. do. | 207½ |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 60 days do. | 99 7-16 |
| Madras | At sight | 100 3-32 |
| Do. | 30 days' do. | 99¾ |
| China | 60 days do. | 230 |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Freighters' Association, 4 p.m.
Departure of mails for Europe, per s. s. Rome.

**VESSELS ARRIVED.**—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Suez (s), from Rangoon ; and Drummond (s), Cardiff.

**VESSELS SAILED.**—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Worsley Hall (s), for Karachi ; Umballa (s), Rangoon and Moulmein ; Mobile (s), Aden, Massowa, &c. ; and Clan MacGregor (s), Cardiff.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**—The s. s. Mobile and the s. s. Clan Macgregor left the dock yesterday.

**POLO.**—The game this evening will be :—*Stripes* : Gray (capt.), Barton, Prevost, and Steel. *Whites* : Philipps (capt.), Lovett, Boyd, Bateson, Boileau, and Jellett. Play will commence at 5-15.

**THEFTS AT BANDORA.**—A correspondent writes :—In the article, headed "How Roberies are committed in Bandora," you report one of the offenders to be a koli fisherman ; he is however, a kunbi of Sherli, in Bandora. The jewellery in question, stolen by the said kunbi, from Mr. Henriques' house, was worth Rs. 450. The thief was apprehended by the Bandora police, and was placed before one of the Thana First Class Magistrates, who sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

**SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.**—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Butfoy brought up on remand and charged two notorious characters, named Krishna Sittaram, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, and against Tookaram Rama, one previous conviction, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering on the night of the 25th ultimo, at Chunam Kiln Lane, and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves. The two accused, on admitting their previous convictions, were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

**THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE DRAMA.**—The *Kossid-i-Moombai*, a Mahomedan paper published in Bombay, says :—The reader will remember how acutely the feelings of the Mahomedan community throughout India were irritated at the intelligence that the holy prophet Mahomed was to be represented on a Parisian stage some time ago. The Parisian play has, it is said, been purchased by the celebrated English actor, Mr. Henry Irving, and it is to be represented on a London stage. The hearts of the Mahomedans have been grieved at the receipt of the news ; and it is proposed to send a petition to the Queen-Empress, containing a protest against the intended representation of the prophet on an English stage.

**FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Worlee, respecting the death of a woman, named Munglee, aged 70 years. On the afternoon of the 19th ultimo deceased, a fisherwoman, was going along Ghogari Street with a basket of fish on her head, when a victoria came out of Banian Street and turned into Ghogari Street. Deceased was in the middle of the street, and the driver called out loudly, but deceased did not hear him, and the horse knocked her down and bruised her left leg severely. The police came, and placing her in the same victoria, took her to the J. J. Hospital. She refused to remain in the hospital under treatment, and was taken home by her friends. She died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

**A DISHONEST WATCHMAN.**—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wilson charged Sheonath Ramnivaz, a Purdessee, and Vanna, a Marwaree—the first accused with the theft of a brass casting, valued at Rs. 12-8 and the second with having received the property knowing it to have been stolen. Whilst the Marwaree was proceeding along the Worlee Road, his bundle was searched, and the brass casting found in his possession. He conducted the policeman to the Purdessee, who was employed in a tile factory as a watchman, and who had received Rs. 1-8-6 in exchange for the brass casting. Sheonath, in defence, asserted that he had disposed of the article as he found it lying amongst a quantity of condemned castings. His Worship, in framing the charge against him, sent him to jail with one month's hard labour, and fined the Marwaree Rs. 10, or ten days' imprisonment in default.

**AN OLD OFFENDER.**—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Marootee Suddoo, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, upon two separate charges of theft, the one of stealing a *bundee* and the other of stealing a *dhotur*, of the collective value of one rupee, the property of Ittoo Byroo and Mahadev Bulwant from their residences, at Peer Khan Lane, on the 16th and 22nd ultimo. Accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the *bundee* of Ittoo Byroo on the 22nd ultimo, which was left out to dry in the veranda of his house, and handed over to the police, who upon further enquiry recovered also the *dhotur*, which accused had stolen on the 16th ultimo, belonging to Mahadoo Balwant, and which was found pledged with a Marwarree at Nagpada. Marootee Suddoo, on pleading guilty to both the charges was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

**A DESIGNING STEWARD AND AN INNOCENT BOY.**—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lee Smith, of the Prince's Dock charged Peter Vamavage, the chief steward of the s.s. Stella, and Harry Prasser, the engineer's mess-boy, on board the same vessel, the former with committing the theft of a tin of butter and twelve tins of milk, of the aggregate value of Rs. 20, and the latter with abetment in the above offence. Captain R. Partridge, the commander of the s.s. Stella, now lying in the Prince's Dock was called and identified the prisoners. About midnight on Wednesday the police appeared on board with the two men who had been arrested while endeavouring to sell the butter and milk about the dock gates. But he (the captain) could not say whether they were the property of the ship as he had placed no restrictions on the stores which were under the charge of the chief steward. Both the prisoners had been arrested about the dock gates by the police whilst they were endeavouring to sell the articles in a cold-drink shop. The steward, in defence, informed the Court that the articles formed part of a quantity of the ship's old stores, for which he had endeavoured to obtain a better price by selling them in the town, but not before obtaining the captain's permission. Harry Prasser, the mess-boy, said that he had taken a sample of the tins to a cold-drink seller, who refused to accept them on the ground that the butter was somewhat darker than the quality he wished to purchase. Whilst returning to the Dock, both of them were arrested. The Magistrate, taking into consideration the good character which the steward bore on the vessel and as the captain requested the Court to deal leniently with the case, sentenced the steward to pay a fine of Rs. 10, discharging the second accused, who had, no doubt, been duped by the steward.

## THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 30th July, 1890, is published :—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd July, 1890 | | 2,18,000 |
| Do. Government Silver on do. | | 22,81,000 |
| Total..Rs. | | 24,99,000 |
| *Add.*—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department | 7,25,000 | |
| Do. do. Government | .... | 7,25,000 |
| | Rs. | 32,24,000 |
| *Deduct.*—New Coin paid to Bank of Bombay to the Reserve Treasury during the week | 6,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | .... | 6,00,000 |
| Balance on evening of the 30th July, 1890. | | Rs. 26,24,000 |
| The Balance comprises— | Rs. | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 3,68,000 | |
| Do. Government | 22,56,000 | |
| | Rs. 26,24,000 | |
| There is in addition awaiting assay, Bullion belonging to private individuals | Rs. 41,16,000 | |

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, August 1, 1890 t
8-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.

MAR JULIUS received on the 24th July a second intimation forbidding him and his followers at Goa to wear priestly garments. On the following day two of his clerical followers were taken into custody for appearing in public, wearing the forbidden dress, but they were at once released by he District Judge.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 29th July are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Strong monsoon winds. Weather cloudy River at Kotri on the 28th 16 feet 4 inches against 19 feet 6½ inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation good. Preparations being made for lift irrigation crops. Cattle in Karachi in poor condition, elsewhere fair. Locusts appeared in 3 talukas, causing no damage. Rats in 1 taluka, causing some damage.

Shikarpur.—River rising though still very low : 12 5-6 feet against 13 11-12 feet on the same date last year. Slight shower of rain in Mehar Taluka. Locusts passed through 4 talukas, causing slight damage to jowari crop. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress. Drizzling rain in Tando Abayo on the 24th and 26th. Agricultural stock still in poor condition in 2 talukas. Locusts in 3 talukas, causing slight damage in 1.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts in 2 talukas ; their general direction northwards ; damage caused by them in 200 acres of land.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 4 inches 49 cents at Dholka, and minimum 78 cents at Dhandhuka. Young bajri crop doing well. More rain wanted for transplantation of rice.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 1 inch 56 cents. Standing crops doing well. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum at Matar 3 inches 21 cents, minimum at A'nand 91 cents : at Kaira 1 inch 93 cents ; total 12 inches 63 cents. More rain wanted for rice in 4 talukas. Agricultural stock and standing crops in good condition.

Broach.—Rain general ; maximum 1 inch and 32 cents in Jambusar, minimum 64 cents in A'mod. Young crops and cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rainfall general ; maximum at Pardi 3 inches 94 cents, minimum at Surat Camp 1 inch 30 cents ; total maximum 53 inches 26 cents at Bardoli and minimum 27 inches 39 cents at Olpad. Sowing of kharif crops in progress throughout the district, except in low-lying lands in Olpad and Bardoli, where it is retarded owing to incessant rain. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Rain maximum 2 inches and 97 cents at Amalner, minimum 11 cents at Pimpalner. More rain wanted in Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Pimpalner and Sindkheda talukas. Weeding operations in progress. Sowing of bajri almost completed. Condition of agricultural stock fair. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day ; total of week 5 inches 3 cents ; total to date 45 inches 20 cents, being ·74 above average. Abnormal temperature 1 ° cool on 23rd and 24th, *nil* from 25th to 27th, 2 ° cool on 28th, and 3 ° cool on 29th. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal except on the 27th, when there was abnormal wind from east-south-east.

Thanna.—Rain 7 inches 34 cents ; total 59 inches 61 cents. Rain general. Transplanting of rice nearly finished. Sate of young plants good. Cattle healthy.

Kolaba.—Fall of rain during the week 5 inches 40 cents. Fall of rain up to the end of the week 63 inches 67 cents. Transplantation finished ; crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain general ; maximum at Sangameshvar 35 inches 85 cents, minimum at Devgad 10 inches 35 cents. Weeding of crops continues. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Rain more or less throughout the district ; maximum 5 inches 56 cents in petha Mulshi, minimum 5 cents in taluka Bhimthadi ; more wanted. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young plants are withering in Indapur, Bhimthadi, and Sirur talukas for want of sufficient rain.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during the week ; maximum 1 inch 25 cents at Akola, minimum 5 cents at Rahuri. More urgently wanted. Standing crops withering. Sowing of bajri and mug retarded for want of rain in 6 talukas. Fodder insufficient in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—Rainfall general ; maximum at Barsi 2 inches 53 cents, minimum at Sangola 10 cents. Through want of rain sowing of kharif crops has been delayed, and where the sowing has already taken place, the plants are withering, except in Barsi Taluka. Fodder scarce and becoming dearer every day in all the talukas. Prices of food-grains are yet as before. Rain is badly wanted in most parts of the district.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 4 inches 44 cents ; total 21 inches 82 cents : in talukas maximum in Patan 12 inches 45 cents, minimum in Man 45 cents. Rainfall general ; more wanted in a few villages of Khanapur and Man, where sowing of kharif has been suspended for want of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Muddebihal 1 inch 38 cents ; minimum at Indi 9 cents ; none at Bagevadi. Young crops doing well in Muddebihal and Bagalkot. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient moisture over a great part of the district.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 4 inches 87 cents ; total 27 inches 74 cents. Good rain throughout the district except in the extreme north-east, where more rain is still required. All crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations ; average for week 2 inches 52 cents, for season 10 inches 84 cents. Scanty water and fodder supply in Navalgund Taluka. More rain wanted in 4 talukas.

Kanara.—Heavy rain throughout district. Karwar 10 inches 29 cents. Rice, sugar-cane, betel and pepper healthy.

Rajkot.—Rain 57 cents ; total 8 inches 57 cents : more wanted. Sowing and weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 5 cents ; total 4 inches 11 cents. Weather hot and cloudy.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 87 cents ; total 20 inches 35 cents. Sowing operations almost completed. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper and in parts of Hyderabad and Shikarpur ; more wanted in parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira for transplantation of rice, also in parts of Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Sowing of early crops retarded in Bijapur and Sholapur and in 2 talukas of Satara and 6 of Ahmednagar for want of rain ; and in low-lying lands in 2 talukas of Surat owing to excessive rain. Young crops withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur for want of rain and damaged by rats in 1 taluka of Karachi and by locusts in other parts of Sind ; otherwise in good condition. Agricultural stock poor in 1 taluka of Karachi and 2 of Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in Sholapur and 1 taluka of Dharwar and 2 of Ahmednagar. Water scarce in 1 taluka of Dharwar.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

674—Conroy and B.—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Allarakia vs Haji Noormahomed Hajee Tarmahomed and others—Payne, G. and S.

675—Thakurdas,—D and C—Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Wadia and G.

677—M H Khan—Runchordas Amthabai vs Maneclal Gordhundas Goonderia—Ardesir, H, and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

143-90—In person a pauper Amdoo bin Adam Patel and another vs Fatmabai and others—M. H, Khan.

96-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Munshi Shaik Abdurrahman and others vs Mirza Mahomed Sheraze —M. Khan

669-89—Little, S F, and N—Ramji Ludha and others vs Assur Veerjee and others—Thakurdas, D and C and N and H.

500-88—Macfarlane E and H—Harnundrai Foolchund vs Luchmondus Radhakisson and others—W and G, R and B, and H C and B.

223-89—Wadia and G—Hajee Jackeria Cummoo vs Hussanally Rahimanji Petalwala—Tyabji and D.

498-89—Little, S F and N—The Advocate-General vs Mithabai and another—Roughton and B.

488-88—Little, S F and N—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Mithabai and others—R and B, M E and H, and in person.

285-90—Little, S F and N—Mahomedbhoy Allybhoy vs The Singapore Insurance Co, Ld.

429-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Lalji Mowji vs S L Macnaghten.

223-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H.

225-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

372-90—Payne, G and S—R Gilbert and others vs Mahomedally Ebrahim Peerkhan.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 31.)

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Swington Jacob, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

The following appointment is made :—

Major C E Sawyer, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant General of a District, vice Colonel Sir W S Seton, Bart, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The services of Surgeon J L T Jones, MB, are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps Lieutenant Richard Pasley Colomb.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, subject to her Majesty approval :—

Staff Corps—Major William Henry Dawes Jones.

The undermentioned Medical warrant officer is allowed furlough in India for twelve months on private affairs.

Second Grade Senior Apothecary Khan Bahadur Shaik Ameer, Subordinate Medical Department.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Ernest Lewis Corbett Berger, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry.

Surgeon-Major G E E Burroughs, IMS, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for nine months in supersession of the privilege leave on which he proceeded to Europe.

The following Native promotion is made :—

3rd Cavalry.

Dafedar Baz Gul Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Har-charan Singh, promoted.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Department the privilege leave for three months granted to Captain J. W. Wray, Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, has been commuted into special leave for six months.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rustomji Nanabhay Byramji Jijeebhoy to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay vice Mr. Jehangir Burjorji Watcha, deceased.

Lieutenant C H Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain C F Grantham on leave, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant C H Lewis is also appointed a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Jacobabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr M B Tyabji, sub-divisional Magistrate in the district of Shikarpur, with power to call for records of inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Azam Shidlingaya Shiddaya Marewad, acting Head Karkun of Taluka Kalghatgi in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Azam Bhagchand Wasanmal Lalwani, acting Head Munshi of taluka Larkhana in the Shikarpur District, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Azam Asudamal valad Kansing, acting Head Munshi of taluka Guni in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Rao Saheb Venkatesh Dattatraya is appointed a Special Magistrate, and is invested, within the municipal limits of the town of Sholapur, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, B A, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, vice Rao Saheb Rewashankar Tripurashankar Dave, deceased, but to continue to act as Head Master of the Nadiad High school until further orders.

Mr. Atmashankar Tripurashankar Dave to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, during the absence of Mr. Dalal, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made :—

Rao Saheb S R Savadi to be substantive pro tem Deputy Educational Inspector, Bijapur.

Rao Saheb N V Chhatre to be substantive pro tem Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur.

Mr. L V Paranjpe to be substantive pro tem Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Lucas, C S, Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H T Ommanney, C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh, and District Registrar and Political Agent, Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh District during the absence of Mr W W Loch, C S, or until further orders.

Mr W W Loch, C S, Collector of Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr M C Gibb, C S, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr G M Urquhart, C S, to be Assistant Collector, Khandesh, and Forest Demarcation Officer, Dangs.

The privilege leave for twenty-two days granted to Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Ramchundra Heblikar, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, by the Commissioner, C D, is commuted into leave on medical certificate for one month and twenty-seven days.

Damodar Gopal, officating Kulkarni of mauze Kondhive Budruk, taluka Haveli in the Poona Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr E J Ebden, C S, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Dodgson, C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Khandesh, in addition to his duties as Forest Settlement officer in that district.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon J L T Jones are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

Surgeon C A Webb, M S, is appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D George is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, during the absence of Mr W H LeQuesne on special duty.

Mr E F Dawson is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr George.

### BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave of absence for seven days.

The following appointments and transfers of Mamlatdars are made during the absence of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, N. D. :—

Rao Saheb Madhavraw Harnarayan is transferred from, Nadiad to Borsad, with Magisterial allowance ; Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji, B.A., is transferred from Anklesvar to Nadiad ; Mr. Edalji Byramsha, B. A., is appointed to act as Mamlatdar and to do duty at Anklesvar.

Mr. G. D. Panse, Assistant Collector, Satara, is allowed one month's privilege leave from 1st August next or from such subsequent date as may be convenient to the Collector of Satara.

1. The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—

Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi from Junnar to Poona City.

Rao Saheb Yeshwant Ballal Tambe from Khed to Junnar in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar from Sholapur to Valva in the Satara District.

Messrs Joshi and Kelkar are authorized to exercise First-Class Magisterial powers in the talukas to which they are respectively posted.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Bhimrao Desai from Poona City to Sholapur.

In consequence of the transfer of the services of Rao Saheb Vasudeo Ramchandra Patwardhan to the Aundh State, Azam Purshotam Waman Sathe, Head Karkun, taluka Baglan in the Nasik District, is appointed to officiate as Mamlatdar and posted to taluka Khed in the Poona District.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain G L Black, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE Italian mail steamer Po, 1,531 tons, Captain C Barborro, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J Forbes, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, Mr Pordage as cabin and 38 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain E Perini, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo, Captain R Detlefsen as cabin and seven deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Suez, 1,366 tons, Captain A Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (17th July), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain J T Cronin, will sail to-day for Aden, Massowa, and Suakim, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Drummond, 1,794 tons, Captain J M Mundle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (4th July), with a cargo of 3,450 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Bokhara, 1,696 tons, Captain P W Case, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr T Bannerje. For Melbourne—Mr H Waterhouse. For Yokohama—Mr and Mrs G F Prevost, and two Misses Russell.—For Hongkong—Mr Agra Mirza Hoosen.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Cy of Dublin | 2150 | Campbell | D | Sir C Forbes & Co. |
| „ Sculptor | 850 | Cronin | D | B and P S N Co. |
| „ Tanjore | 1402 | Raffin | F | H Cassum. |
| „ Atrato | 2055 | Gordon | P | Finlay, Muir & Co. |
| „ Stella | 5428 | Partridge | Q | C Eduljl. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Peninsular | 2711 | Wyatt | 1 | P and O Co. |
| „ Bokhara | 1696 | Case | 2 | P and O S N Co. |
| „ Po | 1531 | Barborro | 3 | N G Italiano. |
| „ Bormida | 1499 | Gavaggo | 4 | N G Italiano |
| „ Rome | 2120 | Adamson | 5 | P & O S N Co. |
| „ Gwalior | 1602 | Cole | 6 | P & O S N Co. |
| „ Thisbe | 1818 | Perini | 8 | A H Lloyd's & Co. |
| „ Oriental | 939 | Forbes | 10 | B I S N Co. |
| „ W. Hall | 2690 | Buck | 13 | E Bates & Co. |
| „ Swordsman | 719 | Detlefsen | 16 | Ebjee Sewjee |
| „ Purulia | 993 | Houstoun | 20 tons Crane | B I S N Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Suez (s) | Wood | Rangoon, July 17. |
| | Drummond (s) | Mundle | Cardiff, July 4. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Worsley Hall (s) | Black | Karachi. |
| | Umballa (s) | Gillett | Rangoon and Moulmein. |
| | Mobile (s) | Hughes | Aden, Massowa, &c |
| | ClanMacGregor(s) | Miller | Cardiff. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Thisbe, Perini, for Trieste &c.
„ Sculptor, Cronin, for Aden, Massowa, &c.
„ Oriental, Forbes, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Bokhara, Case, for China &c.
„ Po, Barborro, for Genoa.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Lindulas | Allen | Calcutta, June 29. |
| | City of Khios | McPherson | Liverpool, June 26. |

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Steamers Pemba, Pundua, and Lawada.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | Clan Gordon s | Coconada. |
| 29 | Wardha s | Negapatam. |

DEPARTURE.

| July. | Vessel. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | Mombassa s | Mauritius. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—25 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co 3 cases stationery, The Bombay Tract and Book Society ; 2 cases musical instruments, F S Ramchander ; 101 cases provision and 160 cases ale and 22 cases medicine, &c., Treacher and Co ; 4 cases photographic materials, J Neuberg ; 3 cases printed books, R Atmaram Sagoon ; 10 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co ; 31 bales papers, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 cases printed books, &c., The Bombay Circulating Library ; 3 cases printed books, &c, B X Furtado and Bros ; 29 cases oilmenstore, D Cowasjee.

Kangra s—30 drums turpentine, K Esoobjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Branksome Hall s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji.

Po s—100 cases brandy, B and C A Hormusjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Pekin s—49 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.

Trifels s—10 cases beer, J M Tainsh and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—6 packages printing paper, A A Rahim and Co ; 3 cases glassware, V Allana ; 5 cases glassware, J Samjee ; 104 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 100 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yorkshire s—130 cwts coir yarn, R Amirchund.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—53½ cwts gum, D Chugunlal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s—5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 901 chests opium, Sorabji N Talati and Co ; 15 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 5½ chests opium, P F Talati ; 5 chests opium, Hakimchund Ramcoover ; 31 chests opium, Jeewanjee Nowrojee ; 39 chests opium, M Hajee E Ellias ; 30 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 76 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 13 chests opium, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla ; 150 bales twist, E L Moolchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s—18 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 46 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 112 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 2 chests opium, J Moolchund ; 2½ chests opium, G Shobhagmul ; 24 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Gwalior s—20 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—20 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co ; 15 bales twist, C Ebram.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Barton, Lieut, Bo, 1-4th Bo Rifles, off leave, from Trichinopoly.

JULY 31.

McMicking, Capt, Bengal, RA, on duty, from Meerut.

Hall, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.

Broome, Col, Bengal, 18th B Lancers, on furlough, from Loralai.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Wilson, Lt and Adjt, Bengal, 2-D L I, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 1.

Richmond, Col, M S, retired, to England.

Rusbridger, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to England.

Elliott, Major, Bengal, 2nd Lincoln Regt, on duty, to England.

Cayley, Capt, Bengal, 2nd W York Regt, on duty, to England.

Rycroft, Capt, Bengal, 7th D Guards, on leave, to England.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 1st August, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be drill with swords for recruits in rear of the Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimun (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | WIND. | | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. | | Humidity, 8 a.m. | RAINFALL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st June to date. |
| Delhi | 29·593 | E S E | 1 | 82·6 | 76·1 | 93 | 0·31 | 15·52 | +2·61 |
| Agra | 29·633 | N E | 3 | 84·6 | 77·4 | 93 | 0·05 | 15·86 | +1·78 |
| Cawnpore | 29·587 | S | 1 | 85·0 | 76·1 | 93 | 0·36 | 28·10 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·605 | W N W | 3 | 87·0 | 75·6 | 91 | 0·47 | 32·03 | +15·97 |
| Jhansi | 29·606 | Calm | 2 | 84·5 | 75·8 | 91 | 0·08 | 28·15 | +10·07 |
| Jacobabad | 29·479 | E S E | 5 | 104·9 | 81·7 | 70 | .. | 1·59 | +0·05 |
| Kurrachee | 29·555 | W S W | 22 | 88·1 | 79·7 | 77 | .. | 2·95 | —0·81 |
| Ajmere | 29·633 | W | 7 | 89·2 | 75·6 | 84 | .. | 6·15 | —4·41 |
| Deesa | 29·648 | S | 18 | 86·2 | 74·3 | 93 | 0·04 | 7·02 | —5·50 |
| Rajkote | 29·680 | W | 17 | 87·9 | 73·3 | 89 | 0·23 | 7·56 | —11·37 |
| Neemuch | 29·698 | W S W | 12 | 80·2 | 71·6 | 8[illegible] | .. | 13·45 | —1·14 |
| Indore | 29·691 | W | 5 | 81·1 | 70·0 | 86 | 0·10 | 13·51 | —3·14 |
| Saugor | 29·628 | W | 8 | 82·4 | 71·6 | 94 | 0·51 | 33·34 | —12·16 |
| Jubbulpur | 29·648 | W N W | 3 | 81·5 | 73·1 | 95 | 0·05 | 20·81 | —10·90 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·637 | W | 4 | 85·3 | 73·6 | 96 | 0·04 | 13·66 | —11·30 |
| Khandwa | 29·705 | W | 8 | 85·7 | 74·3 | 91 | 0·21 | 9·68 | —6·44 |
| Raipur | 29·639 | W S W | 11 | 79·4 | 73·0 | 93 | 0·17 | 16·90 | —11·56 |
| Nagpoor | 29·686 | W N W | 9 | 84·2 | 73·6 | 84 | 0·86 | 25·33 | +0·16 |
| Amraoti | 29·730 | W | 11 | 84·[illegible] | 69·8 | 95 | 0·11 | 20·58 | +2·20 |
| Akola | 29·723 | N W | 9 | 83·[illegible] | 72·7 | 88 | 0·16 | 21·18 | +4·15 |
| Surat | 29·728 | W | L | 85·0 | 76·0 | 95 | 0·31 | 43·91 | +19·25 |
| Malegaon | 29·750 | W S W | 13 | 87·4 | 71·7 | 75 | 0·02 | 6·42 | —4·01 |
| Bombay | 29·775 | W S W | 19 | 81·3 | 76·9 | 86 | 0·45 | 45·72 | —2·05 |
| Poona | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Sholapore | 29·812 | S W | 15 | 82·8 | 69·1 | 88 | 0·45 | 6·70 | —3·38 |
| Rutnagiri | 29·809 | S W | 19 | 77·2 | 72·4 | 98 | 6·21 | 86·27 | +21·51 |
| Belgaum | 29·878 | W S W | 4 | 70·8 | 64·5 | 93 | 0·45 | 28·22 | +5·04 |
| Goa | 29·835 | W | 9 | 79·0 | 74·0 | 97 | 3·05 | 58·06 | .. |
| Karwar | 29·860 | Calm | 2 | 81·2 | 71·4 | 95 | 4·32 | 81·81 | +9·08 |
| Mangalore | 29·931 | Calm | 2 | 77·8 | 70·4 | 94 | 1·75 | 62·25 | —10·30 |
| Calicut | 29·943 | N N E | 4 | 77·7 | 71·1 | 98 | 1·57 | 55·97 | —7·79 |
| Cochin | 29·952 | Calm | L | 77·3 | 72·1 | 82 | 0·59 | 39·43 | —12·43 |
| Bangalore | 29·928 | W S W | 6 | 79·7 | 62·9 | 98 | 0·88 | 7·06 | —0·35 |
| Secunderabad | 29·793 | W | 17 | 79·2 | 68·8 | 83 | 0·53 | 13·73 | +1·90 |
| Masulipatam | 29·768 | W | 4 | 87·6 | 74·0 | 96 | 0·05 | 9·08 | —1·38 |
| Bellary | 29·860 | Calm | 10 | 85·5 | 70·9 | 80 | 0·02 | 1·70 | —1·85 |
| Cuddapah | 29·838 | N W | .. | 87·0 | 72·7 | 86 | 0·11 | 8·49 | +2·14 |
| Madras | 29·840 | S W | 7 | 89·2 | 75·2 | 91 | 0·49 | 9·70 | +3·34 |
| Coimbatore | 29·906 | S S W | 6 | 82·9 | 67·3 | 85 | 0·05 | 0·69 | —2·41 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·884 | W | 7 | 87·5 | 73·4 | 75 | 0·07 | 6·77 | +3·74 |
| Negapatam | 29·859 | S S W | 6 | 83·0 | 71·7 | 79 | 0·40 | 4·25 | +0·90 |
| Colombo, (30th) | 29·929 | S W | 6 | 82·5 | 74·0 | 78 | 0·03 | 5·22 | —9·06 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Agra, Delhi and Jacobabad, the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small. The general distribution of pressure is unchanged, readings rising from a low-pressure area over the Indus Valley to a high-pressure-area over the extreme south. The difference of pressure between Cochin (29·952") and Jacobabad (29·479") is ·473", which is slightly above the normal. The barometer reads below the average in Sind and generally above it elsewhere. Winds are variable in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and on the Malabar Coast, but over the rest of the country they generally blow from their ordinary monsoon directions. The wind force has been above the average at Secunderabad, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Amraoti, Deesa and Karachi, and nearly average in several other places. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Secunderabad, 20 miles at Bombay, 14 at Neemuch and Malegaon, and 12 at Ratnagiri, Akola and Nagpur. The maximum temperature nearly equals or slightly exceeds the average at Bombay, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Ajmere and Karachi, and is generally below it elsewhere, the greater departures below the normal being reported from Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest maximum was 105 ° at Jacobabad. Except at Khandwa, Karachi and Ajmere, the night temperatures are generally more or less cooler than usual over the greater part of India, the deficiency equalling 4° to 6° at Masulipatam, Delhi and Negapatam. Humidity remains very high and the skies continue almost overcast everywhere. Rain exceeding three inches has fallen at Ratnagiri (6.21"), Karwar (4·32"), and Goa (3·05"), and between one and two inches at Calicut and Mangalore, but in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and at Indore, Cochin and Colombo, there have been light to moderate showers. The existing conditions are fairly normal and more or less rain is generally likely to fall over the greater part of the country. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is considerably steeper than usual, and on the Bombay Coast between Karwar and Bombay it moderately exceeds the normal. The s. s. City of Dublin, which arrived in harbour on the 29th, reports to have experienced from the Gulf of Aden, to lat. 15 ° N., long. 56 ° 14 ' E., at midnight on the 25th, light to strong southerly to west-south-westerly winds, partially cloudy sky and high sea ; to lat. 17 ° 39 ' N., long. 67 ° 26 ' E., at noon on the 28th, moderate to strong south-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast sky and high sea ; to arrival moderate south-westerly winds, overcast sky, occasional light to moderate showers of rain, and less sea.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The barometer has fallen slightly is one or two central stations at Poona, and Ratnagiri ; and in lower Burma ; it is risen elsewhere, very fast in the Punjab, briskly in Assam, and moderately elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Punjab, and highest in Ceylon. Uniformly low pressure is manifest over the Gangetic plain and Bengal. Winds exhibit ordinary monsoon circulation ; the force is about the normal ; the mean temperature is below the average except in Sind and Rajputana. There is a deficiency of five degrees in the North West-Provinces and Madras, two and half in Bengal and Bombay. The rainfall is general except in the extreme north-west, where the amounts are generally moderate. Ratnagiri reports six, Karwar four, Nowgong and Roorkee over two inches.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th July, 1890.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·637 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·9 |
| Dew Point | 75·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·848 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 8·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 84·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at a.m.) | 75·0 |
| General Directions of Wind* | WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 450 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·47 |
| Total fall during month | 21·05 |
| „ „ year | 45·67 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July | 0·12 |

* From midnight to midnight.

*Holloway's Pills.*—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish the circulation and secretions throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These Pills remove all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak or have from some cause become so.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·6 |

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 80·6 |
| 2 p.m. | 80·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 80·4 |

**JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.**
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
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THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.
"The liability of shareholders is limited by the Charter to the amount of their shares remaining uncalled."

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
PRESIDENT:
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.
VICE PRESIDENT:
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
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Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
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ROBERT RYRIE, Esqre.
W. P. ALEXANDER, Esqre.

THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

The moveable native festival of Cocoanut-day, after which the violence of the S. W. monsoon being supposed to have abated, the coasting trade may be resumed with safety, fell to-day, and finds us with a rather lighter rainfall than last year's, to the same date, registered at the Presidency, though a much heavier one than on 1888. The Banks and Markets have been closed to-day for the holiday, and during the five days on which they have been open business in Exports—with the exception of increased activity in Cotton at the close of last week, which was not sustained—has been quiet, though the Wheat market has been steady at previous rates; while in Imports the feeling has been dull, and prices drooping. Exchange, following the renewed upward movement in Silver, has again become firm and advancing, and when the market closed last evening, rates were ⅛d. higher both for Bank and Private Paper than our quotations of a week ago. Government Paper has declined 3-16 in Four per cents. Freights have been dull in tone with nothing doing.

MONEY.—The substantial increase of 14⅜ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance was disclosed by the usual Statement issued on Monday, due to a falling off in trade requirements, business generally having been very quiet, and decidedly dull in some of its principal branches. There had been some decrease in Private Deposits during the week covered by the Return; but, on the other hand, the amount on Loans was much less, while that on Bills Discounted had decreased materially, the net diminution in the trade demand having been represented by some 16½ lakhs, the balance having been somewhat reduced by smaller Government Deposits. Money in the open market continues easy; and the Bank rate remains at 4 per cent. for the minimum.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with a further decline in the price of Silver in London last Thursday, opened quiet on the following morning here at 1s. 7⅛d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 7⅜d. for Credits for the mail, with 1s. 7 3-16d. to 7-32d. named for Telegraphic for January transfer. A firmer feeling set in after the close of the mail, however, and final quotations were 1s. 7 5-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 7 7-16d. for Credits, for ready business. The market was fairly steady on Saturday, at 1s. 7⅛d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 7⅜d. for three months' sight Credits, but with little business passing on any line. The latter could have been placed at one time at 1s. 7⅜d. for August delivery; but the rate was only available at closing for ready Bills. On Monday the tone was firm all day, at an advance of 1-16d. on Saturday's closing rates. A few transactions in Private Paper took place; but business was extremely limited, especially on forward lines. Telegraph, for future transfer, was quoted at 1s. 7¼d. without tempting remitters. On Tuesday, responding to an advance of ¼d. per oz. in Silver on the other side, the feeling was strong all day, and Banks were willing sellers for forward delivery at considerably higher rates. Transactions took place in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 9 3-32d. for late August transfer; in Demand, at 1s. 7⅜d. for March-April delivery; and in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 7 9-16d. for March delivery. Yesterday, again in sympathy, with a further rise in Silver, the market opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. on the evening's quotations, both for Bank and Private Paper, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, with forward rates decidedly strong, at 1s. 7⅜d. for Bank Demand for October delivery, and Telegraphic at 1s. 7 11-32d. for January transfer; but not much business was reported on any line. The Banks have been closed to-day for Cocoanut holiday, and the following last evening's rates must to taken as our closing quotations:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | | 1s. 7 5-16d. |
| Do. Telegraphic | | | 1s. 7 ¼d. |
| Do. | 3 | months' sight | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Do. | 4 | " | 1s. 7 ½d. |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Credits | 3 | " | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 7 23-32d. |
| Documents | 3 | " | 1s. 7 19-32d. |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 7 ¾d. |
| France | 3 | " | 206 |
| Do. | 6 | " | 207½ |

The weekly official Statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 23rd July, 1890, | Rs. | 24,99,000 |
| Silver received during the week | " | 7,25,000 |
| | Rs. | 32,24,000 |
| New coin paid during the week | " | 6,00,000 |
| | Rs. | 26,24,000 |
| Bullion belonging to private individuals | " | 41,16,000 |
| | Rs. | 67,40,000 |
| Last week | " | 34,62,000 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady, not to say firm, in the earlier part of last Friday, at some little advance upon the rates given in our last report, Fours for cash having been quoted at 102¾, while, for the coming settlement, 102⅝ was the rate, and 102 7-16 for the August account. A weaker tone prevailed, however, thereafter, and at closing, the price for Money was 102⅝. The market remained without movement to the close of the week, and quiet but steady in tone with hardly anything doing. The cash price of Fours was quoted at 102⅝, which was also the rate for Wednesday's settlement, and the August account at 102 7-16. On Monday the market was a shade weaker, the cash and settlement rate for Fours having receded to 102 9-16, while 102⅜ was quoted for the August account; and on the following day, in view of the monthly settlement, the market was weak, and rates receded a little, Fours for cash and to close open bargains having been quoted at 102 7-16, though at the close 102½ was named, while for the August account 102⅜ remained the rate. The July settlement passed off very quietly yesterday, Tuesday's price of 102 7-16, with buyers thereat, for Fours, for cash, having ruled all day, with the August account also unchanged at 102⅜; though, at closing, 1-16 per cent. higher was named for Money. The market having been closed to-day for the native holiday, the above must be taken as our closing quotations for Fours. The rate for 4½ per cents. is 104½, nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent lower, at 104. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 97¾.

SHARES.—The improvement in the feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip, consequent on the better outlook in the principal consuming market for Bombay Yarn has been evidenced during the past week by a further advance in the value of the shares of a number of concerns, and, compared with our quotations of a week ago, we now quote a rise of Rs. 60 per share in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 45 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 32½ in Presidency; of Rs. 35 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 25 in James Greaves; of Rs. 20 each in Jewraz Balloo, and Mahalakshmi; of Rs. 15 each in Connaught, Gordon, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Mazagon, Khandeish, Oriental, and Sholapore; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, David, Empress, Framji Petit, and Hyderabad Deccan. Munmar Press shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay Fire have advanced Rs. 30; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 20 higher. Bombay Ice have advanced Re. 1 per share.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the rise in Exchange dealers in *Grey Goods* have been more willing sellers than last week, and have reduced rates about half an anna to an anna per piece as staple goods in order to induce purchases. Up-country buyers, however, do not wish to go beyond their small retail orders, and stocks continue to increase, and prices to droop. Only a small business has been done during the week in *White, Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods*, and prices of all have a downward tendency. The clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are put down at about 2,400 packages. Excepting Calcutta dealers who are purchasers of *Chorders*, there have been no buyers of importance in the market for *Local Goods*, Zanzibar dealers having virtually retired from the market; and the week's sales have not aggregated more than 1,600 bales.

YARN.—The market for *Imported Twist* keeps steady on about the level of previous prices; but only a moderate business is passing. China buyers of *Local Spinnings* have only purchased a few lots of No. 20s. of medium to superior qualities, at last week's rates. A large quantity of 10s. and 12s. have also been taken at slightly easier prices. Spinners, however, have been indifferent sellers, and hence the contraction in business, the week's Sales being put down at about 4,000 bales.

METALS.—Copper has not been in much request, and only a small business has transpired, while prices have declined 4 annas per cwt. on a quiet market. Yellow Metal has also been quiet, with a moderate business passing; but quotations are unchanged. Iron is steady at previous rates; but transactions in this metal continue to be on a small scale.

COAL.—A somewhat better feeling has been apparent in this market during the past week, although prices are not quotably higher. No fresh transactions, however, have been reported. Importers evincing less eagerness to operate at current rates. There are buyers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17, and of Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 18 per ton, for shipment during the closing months of the year. For ready lots there is little, if any, enquiry. The market closes steady at our quotations, say:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Powell's Duffryn | Rs. 18 | per ton. |
| Davison's West Hartley | " 17 | " |

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained quiet on last mail day, with only a moderate business passing; but on Saturday a rather active demand, for this time of the year, sprang up, and a considerable business, running chiefly on Oomra descriptions, Bengals, and Compta, in which shippers participated, as regards the first named, was reported. The fresh week, however, opened with the previous quiet feeling, and with transactions on a small scale again, and this state of things has since prevailed. The week's purchases have consisted mainly of Indore, at Rs. 170-8; Julgaum, at Rs. 165-78; Barsee, at Rs. 177-96½; Nugger, at Rs. 172-4; Bengals, at Rs. 159-77; Dharwar, at Rs. 175½-81; and Compta, at Rs. 171; with smaller lots of Sheagaum, at Rs. 177-80; Oojein, at Rs. 165; Akola, at Rs. 172-8; Khangaum, at Rs. 174-9; Karanja, at Rs. 182; and Hinganghat, at Rs. 150. Of Dhollera descriptions only a few hundred bales of Wadwan have changed hands, at Rs. 176½-81 per candy. The market closed steady, with rates Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than we quoted last Thursday.

Telegraphic advices to hand at the beginning of the week stated that the much-needed rain had not fallen at Beawar in the Bengal circle, but in other districts of the same circle, the Cotton plants were flourishing, we report, however, having come from Cawnpore, where the rainfall had been much above the average. Except in the Dhulia district, where no rain fell last week, and where all crops were suffering from want of it, advices from the Oomrawattee circle were all of a favourable tenor, the Cotton plants continuing to flourish in seasonable weather, though at Khangaum, fine weather was required for weeding. In the Oomrawattee district proper, a larger area has been sown with Cotton this year. In the Dhollera circle the rainfall had been unequal; and while at Dhollera itself the crop would have to be resown in some parts, and sowing had not commenced in others, owing to too much rain, a further fall was needed at Wadwan; but the plants were flourishing at Veerumgaum and Bhownugger; as they also were at Broach. The reports issued to-day show little change in the situation, the want of rain being still felt at Beawar and Dhulia, while fine weather was needed at Nagpur, Khangaum, and Barsee. The absence of rain was causing anxiety at Wadwan, but sowing had begun at Dhollera.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

| *Cotton—* | Per candy. | Per lb. C & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | Rs. 180 | 4 7-16d. |
| Do Fully Good | " 171 | 4 ¼d. |
| Do Good | " 162 | 4 1-32d. |
| Belatee, Fine | " 185 | 4 9-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " 179 | 4 7-16d. |
| Do. Good | " 171 | 4¼d. |
| Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) | " 200 | 4 29-32d. |
| Do. Good do | " 195 | 4 13-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good Fair do | " 182 | 4½d. |
| Khandeish, Fully Good | " 179 | 4 7-16d. |
| Do. Good | " 171 | 4¼d. |
| Dhollera, Fine | " 199 | 4 29-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " 183 | 4 17-32d. |
| Do Good | " 173 | 4 9-32d. |
| S-G Dharwar Good | " 179 | 4 7-16d. |
| Westerns Good | " 186 | 4 19-32d. |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

| Receipts. | 1890. | 1889. | 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Week | 3,995 | 7,512 | 3,479 |
| From 1st Jan. to 30th July | 1,853,509 | 1,638,419 | 1,264,790 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the Week | 15,676 | 4,999 | 8,583 |
| From 1st Jan. to 30th July | 1,344,819 | 1,174,810 | 775,069 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the Week | 1,015 | 718 | 1,026 |
| From 1st Jan. to 30th July | 53,573 | 25,680 | 29,203 |

WHEAT has not been in more than a limited enquiry from shippers during the past week, and only a moderate business has transpired from day to day; but the feeling on the whole has been steady, and latterly firm, and previous prices have been maintained for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been quiet when not dull, and transactions have been upon a very limited scale throughout the week. *Linseed* has fluctuated in price a little, and closes at Rs. 6-2-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. other kinds being unaltered in value.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| for the Week | 81,516 | 91,029 | 189,460 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th July. | 4,425,924 | 4,702,084 | 7,786,634 |
| Linseed for the Week | 8,223 | 28,025 | 39,764 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th July. | 1,963,526 | 1,631,909 | 2,099,126 |
| Rapeseed for the Week | 319 | 85,194 | 22,156 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th July. | 879,556 | 1,409,993 | 1,381,863 |
| Gingelly Seed for the Week. | 715 | 1,658 | 334 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th July. | 681,153 | 650,641 | 603,039 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the Week | 218,640 | 177,920 | 162,752 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 30th Jly. | 3,508,285 | 3,898,636 | 6,465,439 |
| Linseed for the Week | 40,250 | 11,717 | 25,552 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 30th Jly. | 1,639,882 | 1,555,538 | 1,742,894 |
| Rapeseed for the Week | 17,114 | 124,588 | 35,113 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 30th Jly. | 631,362 | 1,309,706 | 1,099,087 |
| Gingelly Seed for the Week | 5,145 | …… | …… |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Jly. | 832,403 | 702,994 | 665,353 |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 11th, arrived at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4⅜d. |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5s. 7½d. |
| 8¼ " " | 6s. 10½d. |
| 40s Mule Twist | 10d. |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 7d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account. | 95⅞ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 92⅞ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 81⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 82⅞ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107 |
| Bar Silver | 50½d. per oz. |

JULY 31.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 5 per cent.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | … | … | … | … | … |
| Teheran | 31 | 1 | 34 | … | 45 |
| Suez | 31 | 2 | 10 | … | 29 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 31st July, 1890.

| | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | 1 | 23 | … | 4 |
| " Kurrachee | … | 22 | … | 1 |
| " Madras | … | 19 | … | 1 |

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
## OVERLAND SUMMARY.
*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE. CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The Thakore of Bhownuggur and his Subjects.
5 TELEGRAMS.
6 Military Notes—Home Remittances—Military News—The Chin-Lushai Expedition Despatches.
7 Sir F. Roberts on the "Drill of Attack."—The China Yarn Market—Monsoon Mud Sports—Bombay and Presidency.
8 Reviews—The Voyage of the s. s. Poseidon—Preparing for the Census.
9 Karachi's Railway—Bombay Philharmonic Society—Cricket.
10-11 The Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund—The Housing of Lepers in Bombay.
12 Reception of a Congress Delegate—Important Question of Jurisdiction.
13 Gold in Chota Nagpur—Goa News.
14 Homeless Leper Fund—Sequel to the Apollo Street Fire.
15 High Court.—Original Side.
16 Bombay Municipal Corporation—Colaba New School Chapel and Lecture Hall—The Jute Crop of Bengal.
17 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Uncovenanted Service Committee's Report—The Uncovenanted Enquiry.
18 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Homeless Lepers of Bombay—The Jurisdiction over Foreigners.
19 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Duke of Connaught—Distrust in Indian Cotton.
20 LEADING ARTICLES.—Lord Dufferin's Speeches—A Ceylon Grievances.
21 European and Eurasian Poor Fund.
22 Important Question on a Bill of Exchange—Christian Missionaries and Indian Education—Bombay Gymkhana.
23 The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India Death Benefit Fund Meeting—The Supreme Legislative Council—Bengal—Madras—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders.
24 Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Notifications—General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MISQUITA—July 31, at his residence, Byculla, Manoel Philip, (Proprietor, Charles & Co., Tinsmiths and Coppersmiths) son of the late Mr. Manoel Misquita. Funeral this evening at 4-30. His remains will be conveyed to the Victoria Church, Upper Mahim. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—July 17, at Mount Abu, the wife of Captain R Baillie, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BRIDGES-LEE—July 25, at Lahore, the wife of J Bridges-Lee, M A (Cantab) F G S, Barrister-at-Law, prematurely of twins, boys, one still-born.

CALEB—July 27, at Lahore, the wife of Clement C Caleb, M B, M S, Medical College, Lahore, of a daughter.

McRAE—July 25, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Major A S McRae, 22nd Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MALCOLM—ARTHUR—July 22, at Christ Church, Kasauli, by the Rev T M Griffiths, Chaplain, William Leith Malcolm, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Isabel Jean, second daughter of H P Arthur, Esq, Southampton, Hants.

DEATH.

OWEN—July 12, drowned in the Jhelam at Baramulla, Kashmir, Alyn Derwyn Owen, seventh son of the late H M Arthur Owen, Esq, of Redcliffe, Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 25 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1890.

THE question of an increase in the strength of the Bombay Police was brought into prominence in the cold weather of 1888 by a somewhat alarming outbreak of crimes of violence in the native town; and the discussion of the subject in our columns and elsewhere led to the appointment by Government of a committee to inquire into the whole subject. Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and its other members were the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the President of the Municipal Corporation, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. The Committee sent in their report to Government some months since, and a copy of it, together with a letter from Government, has been printed for submission to the Corporation at their next meeting. It will surprise no one who followed the discussion of the subject a year or so since to find that the Committee strongly support the claim for a substantial addition to the strength of the force. Many of the facts which the Committee laid before Government must be already familiar to the public, but it is necessary to state them once more in order to show how strong is the case for an increase. The salient feature in the case is that Bombay, with a population of nine lakhs, has now the same number of police—and no more—as in 1865, when the population was not much more than half what it is now. 1865, in fact, may be taken as a datum in any inquiry into the minimum number of police necessary for the preservation of the peace of the city. In the year preceding, Colonel Bruce reported that he was unable to perceive that the work could possibly be done with fewer hands than the 1,456 which he recommended should be the strength of the force. It does not seem possible to ascertain what was the exact demand then made upon the Bombay Police. But the Committee furnished Government with some very suggestive figures illustrating the enormous increase that has taken place between 1872 and now in the value of the property and the number of interests over which the Police have to watch. The tables show that in the interval the number of buildings has increased from 21,056 to 32,639,; that in place of the ten mills which existed 18 years ago, there are now 65, and 102 factories, while the licensed conveyances have increased from 5,046 to 7,270. The enormous increase in imports and exports during the same period is equally significant in any consideration of the volume of wealth of which the police are in a large degree the conservators. Imports rose from 17¼ crores to over 38½ crores, while exports, which were under 25¼ crores in 1872, totalled nearly 40½ crores in 1888-89.

Now, it must be taken for granted that the force as constituted 25 years ago was not in excess of the requirements of the city. Considering the care with which the subject was then dealt with, and the high authority of Colonel Bruce, that may be almost accepted as a postulate. If this be admitted all controversy as to the inadequacy of the present force is out of the question. The necessary proof, however, can be supplied in other ways The present ratio of police to population in Bombay is smaller than that in any of the large cities in India. No one will seriously contend that there is anything in the character of the city or in the avocations of its inhabitants which makes it less in need of protection than, for example, Madras or Calcutta. In Bombay, even if the Dock and Water Police, who are not available for the purposes of general protection, are taken into account, the ratio of police to population is 1 in 526. In Madras the ratio is 1 in 414, while in Calcutta, where the population are certainly not more turbulent than that of Bombay, the proportion is 1 policeman to 228 inhabitants; in other words, Calcutta is twice as liberally supplied with police in proportion to its population as is Bombay. But the case for an increase is by no means dependent upon comparisons of this kind. Mr. Cooper's committee include in their report a series of tables which indicate a large increase in the number of serious crimes between 1872 and the present. Leaving out murders and offences of the gravest kind, we find that the 20 cases of house-breaking in 1872 rose to 52 cases in 1888; that where there was 1 case of robbery in 1872 there were 15 in 1888; that the 13 cases of causing grievous hurt in 1872 rose to 56 in 1886, though they fell to the still excessive number of 43 in 1888. An even more serious increase was shown under the heading of possessing stolen property. In 1872, 196 cases of this kind were recorded, but in 1886 the number rose to 453. If there was a marked falling off in 1888, this was owing to special circumstances which need not here be referred to, but which in no way alter the general conclusion. Thus we are dependent upon no *a priori* arguments to show that the police force is inadequate to the demands that are made upon it. It is far below the strength of what is deemed necessary to constitute an adequate force in other places, and the immediate proof of its inefficiency is to be found in an increase of crime which at intervals alarms the public. The reality of this alarm was shown last year in so unprecedented an incident as the presentation to Government of a petition signed by over six thousand people in favour of the augmentation of the force. The truth is that there are large districts in the outlying portions of the city for which the Commissioner of Police candidly acknowledges that he is unable to make the necessary provision. In the Mahim and Dadar districts the patrolling is acknowledged to be dangerously inadequate, and it is precisely in these districts that robberies and outrages have at times been most frequent. The Committee point out that there are localities where no police protection is to be found nearer than two miles, and this they say means that the only protection is such as is given by the passing of a single policeman on his rounds once in the course of the night. And not only is the city underpoliced, but the police are over-worked. In the outlying districts the men suffer greatly from fever, the result partly of the wretched accommodation that is provided for them, partly of over-work. At times as many as 25 men out of a total of 150 in this division are on the sick-list. The Committee remark that it is not a matter of surprise that house-breaking has largely increased in these out-lying districts, and that the proportion of cases which are undetected has risen. The quality of the men too is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and this as the late Sir Frank Souter often pointed out was not to be wondered at considering the rate of pay of the lower grades. On this subject, however, the Committee have expressed no opinion, and Government have referred the matter back to them for their suggestions upon this and other points.

It is to be regretted that the Government and the Committee are unable to agree as to the number of police who ought to be added to the force. Colonel Wilson has asked for an addition of 407 officers and men, of whom 60 shall be added to the reserve. The Committee go beyond this, pointing out that to put the police on the same footing with regard to the present population that they were in 1872 would require an increase of 487 men. They regard this provision however as too moderate, and suggest that an increase of at least 600 officers and men should be granted. Otherwise a further addition will shortly have to be called for. Government however regard even the moderate proposals of the Commissioner as being in excess of the requirements of the City. All they are disposed to grant is an addition of the second moiety of the 200 extra men applied for by Sir Frank Souter in 1885, with a reserve of 60 men and an extra 8 per cent on the strength of the force, in order to make up for absences on leave or through sickness. This would make an addition of 290, which the Government think would be adequate to the requirements of the city. Instead of having one policeman to every 526 inhabitants, we should then have 1 to 473. Government and the Committee, however, do not agree in their calculations, inasmuch as the Committee calculate that an addition of 407 officers and men would raise the ratio to only 1 in 487. It is impossible, however, to deal satisfactorily with the question in the position in which it now stands. The Government have invited the Committee to supply a specific scheme based on the decision that the increase is to be one of not more than 290 officers and men. The distribution of the additional force has also to be reported on, and upon this point, of course, Colonel Wilson must be heard. It will be noted that Government intimate that Municipal revenues will have to contribute towards the increased expenditure, and that it is desirable to limit the demand upon them to the absolute exigencies of the case. Whether these exigencies will be met by the very moderate increase which Government propose is a question upon which we should like to hear the Committee express their opinion. The Commissioner of Police seems to have been scrupulously moderate in his demands, and Government have scarcely been as free as they might have been in stating their reasons for forming a much lower estimate of the needs of the city. We must remember, however, that extra expenditure on the police of Bombay will not be confined to an increase in the force. The provision for police lines and for improved hutting arrangements will need to be dealt with at no distant date, for both are intimately connected with the health and efficiency of the force.

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SOME misunderstanding appears to have arisen concerning the recent transfer of military works from the local Public Works Department to the Military Works Department under the Government of India. A local contemporary, in reviewing the administration report of military works in the Bombay Public Works Department, gives credit for what has been done in the year 1889-90 to the Military Works Department. This is a mistake. For the transfer was only effected in January of the present year, and at the time of reporting it had been actually carried out only in Bombay itself, and in the Aden and Sind districts, and at Poona and Kirkee; the Deesa district, and the remaining portions of the Poona and Bombay districts remaining at the time under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department. The report, therefore, has been issued, not by the Military Works Department, but by that of Public Works, and the principal operations of the year were entirely under P. W. D. auspices. As regards the more important projects—for example accommodation for troops at Colaba—matters were placed on a satisfactory footing prior to the transfer. Our contemporary was misinformed also in stating that the quarters for warrant and non-commissioned officers on the site of the old sanitarium hospital at Colaba will be begun in October next. The truth is that tenders were received and the works commenced in October last, and considerable progress has already been made with them. Whatever credit is to be given for the year's operations is due therefore to the Public Works Department. The year's record is one of unusual activity, both in the preparation and consideration of plans and of actual work. The recommendations of the Extension Committee were under consideration during the year, but the final decision in regard to that portion of the scheme which contemplates the transfer of the Native Infantry lines and the Commissariat offices to Colaba is now under the consideration of the Government of India. If Government would bear in mind the fact [illegible] important building operations are [illegible] upon the conclusions that they may [illegible] upon these plans, they would do [illegible] service to Bombay, where the [illegible] of the Extension Committee's [illegible] already looked upon with some [illegible] The Government of Bombay last year [illegible]ed to Simla a scheme for [illegible] Dockyard and Arsenal to Hog Island. [illegible] this subject, however, no decision has been arrived at; the Government of India holding that in the present condition of the finances there is little prospect of the idea being carried out for many years to come. Another important scheme was under the consideration of the local Government last year. Its object is the construction of a wet basin in the Bombay Dockyard mainly for the accommodation of torpedo boats and of other craft belonging to the Indian Marine. The Supreme Government regard this scheme as urgent. It has been reported upon by the Government of Bombay, and now awaits the Secretary of State's orders. A good deal was done during the year for improving and increasing the accommodation for troops. Up to the end of the year something less than half the estimated outlay of 8½ lakhs had been laid out upon barracks at Colaba. At Kirkee, Poona, Ahmednugger, and Aden also, the department did a good deal in the way of barrack improvement and extension. All this was for the better accommodation of European troops. The Native troops lines in Bombay, Poona, Aden, and Kirkee were improved in various ways, and at Satara new hospital buildings were begun. It scarcely redounds to the credit of the department that so soon after the erection of the new officers' quarters in the Marine Lines in Bombay, the sanitary arrangements of the buildings should be so defective that over Rs. 5,000 had to be spent on their improvement. Under the heading of general cantonment works, the completion of the drainage of the Cantonment and Saddur Bazar at Baroda, and the improvement of the water-supply at Kirkee, are included. What might in time of emergency prove a very important work has been completed in Ahmedabad, in the fortified post at the south-east corner of the cantonment of that station, at a cost of over Rs. 88,000. In the Bombay Dockyard a double-storeyed godown has been completed at a cost of three-quarters of a lakh, and other work has been done in that establishment, the outlay on which, we suppose, would be placed in the balance against such a scheme as that which has been under consideration for transferring the Dockyard to Hog Island. We have given only a rough outline of the military works which the Bombay P. W. D. have carried out during the last year in which these undertakings have been under its control. The operations, now that they are under another department, will be watched with some curiosity by the Bombay Government, who never concealed their belief that the transfer would not only be unpopular, but that it would prove expensive, a view which they were the more in a position to take inasmuch as they had only recently put an end to the separate establishment for irrigation. Whether they were right or wrong remains to be seen.

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THE public have had some striking proofs lately of the numerical inadequacy of the magisterial bench in Bombay, and strong representations on the subject are understood to have been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce. At the meeting of the Corporation on Monday week, an important communication from Government on this subject will be brought forward, in which Government express the opinion that the three existing police magistrates are undoubtedly overworked, and that additional inconvenience is caused to the public by the fact that the existing Courts are remote from large masses of the population. Government express the opinion that the appointment of one additional magistrate is urgently needed, and they also favour the removal of the present Girgaum Police Court to Byculla. It is estimated that the cost of the additional court will be about Rs. 900 per mensem, and Government propose that the Municipality shall bear part of the additional cost.

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HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB, of Baroda, gave birth to a son yesterday morning. Both her Highness and the infant prince are doing well. This is the third son that has been born to his Highness the Gaekwar.

WE have been requested to state that as the weather last Tuesday evening was so unsettled and kept many people away, it has been suggested that the Bombay Philharmonic Society should repeat their performance of "The Woman of Samaria." It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that the concert will take place at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday next, the 5th August, at the Town Hall.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 29 was 400, giving a death-rate of 21·18 per annum per thousand as against 29·28 in the corresponding period of last year, and 28·78, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 106 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 38, phthisis; 4, cholera; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 53, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 22, stillborn; 44, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 16; Brahmin, 9; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 195; Hindu outcaste, 26; Musalman, 88; Parsee, 21; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 4; and European, 11. The total number of births was 295 as against 299 in the corresponding period of last year, and 301, the average over the past five years.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, C.S., is to do duty as Assistant Collector at Khandesh, in addition to his duties as Forest Settlement Officer.

THE services of Surgeon J. L. T. Jones are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

SURGEON C. A. WEBB, M.S., has been appointed to perform the medical duties of the Lawrence School and Military Asylum at Mount Abu.

DURING the absence of Captain Grantham, on leave, Lieut. C. H. Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, will act as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad.

MR. A. LUCAS, C.S., Assistant Collector of Khandesh, having been allowed six months' special leave, Mr. H. T. Ommaney, C.S., has been appointed to act in his absence.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General of Goa, on opening the Provincial General Council, said that he intended to raise a loan of twelve lakhs of rupees at five per cent. interest, redeemable within 18 years, for carrying out certain public works which have been acknowledged to be of great urgency and public importance in Portuguese India.

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

LONDON, July 31.

[illegible] telegram to the *Times* says that [illegible] with the existing Government [illegible]. Dr. Celman refuses to [illegible] in the city is at a standstill.

## [illegible] BANK RATE.

LONDON, July 31.

[illegible] to-day been raised to five per [illegible]

## THE A[illegible] HEIR-APPARENT.

LONDON, July 31.

The betrothal of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Crowns of Austria-Hungary, with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, is announced.

## CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Cholera is raging with extreme violence at Mecca, a hundred fatal cases occurring daily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## DINNER TO SUCCESSFUL CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

LONDON, July 31.

A dinner was given last night by the Northbrook Club to the six Indians, who have just passed the Indian Civil Service.

Lord Northbrook presided, and Lord Reay and Sir Charles Barnard were also present.

Lord Northbrook, in offering his congratulations to the candidates on the success they had achieved, said that nothing would tend more to bring Indians on an equality with the English, who would be glad to have distinguished Indians besides them at the head of affairs in India. His lordship said the motto of English rule in India should be "Advance slowly."

The candidates, in replying, expressed their desire to faithfully fulfil their duties to her Majesty the Queen and Empire.

## THE ANTI-OPIUM TRADE SOCIETY.

LONDON, July 31.

Lord Cross yesterday received a deputation from the Anti-Opium Trade Society, and promised to lay the facts of their case before the Indian Government.

## LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

Lord William Beresford goes to one of the German watering places, and will not return until after H. E. the Viceroy has completed his tour.

## MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE GILGIT AGENCY.

Dr. A. E. Roberts has been appointed Medical Officer to the Gilgit Agency and is well on his road.

## THE ZHOB VALLEY SURVEY.

Major Buchanan Scott is to have charge of the Zhob Valley Railway Survey, which will consist of five divisions, and start from the Peshin end of the valley. The staff will consist entirely of Royal Engineer officers.

## THE CHILD-WIFE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Judge's charge to the jury in the Hurry Mohun Mytee case will be forwarded to the Government of India, probably in view of future legislation as regards the raising of the age of consent.

## LITERARY PIRACY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The copyright case came on to-day. The defendant broke down completely under Mr. Pugh's cross-examination. After it had been closed, Mr. Justice Wilson said that as a considerable degree of novelty attaches to the case, he will take time to consider his judgment.

## THE REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 31.

The programme of the regatta has been issued. There are nine events to be contested for—Challenge fours, service and ladies fours, junior pairs, senior and double skulls, concluding with the handicap sailing race.

## THE POONA AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The Agri-horticultural Show will be opened by H. E. the Governor on September 11. Among the donors of prizes are H. E. the Governor, Sir George Greaves, Messrs. Lee-Warner, Crowe, Moore, Vidal, Ozanne, Cooke, and Treacher and Company, and several native gentlemen. Professor Cooke, the honorary secretary, is indefatigable in his endeavours to make the show a success.

## FETE TO SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

The fete given by Lord and Lady Harris to the school-children of Poona was quite the most successful function of its kind yet held in Poona. There were over a thousand children present. The following schools were represented:—The Pensioners' School, the Royal Fusiliers' School, the Worcestershire Regimental School, the Methodist Schools, the Victoria High School, the Bishop's and St. Mary's High School, St. Joseph's Convent, and St. Vincent's. There were sports for boys, including flat and hurdle races, merry-go-rounds, and whirligiggs for girls, native jugglers, acrobats, performing bears, and monkeys, and riding camels. The tea was a most elaborate repast. Before the youngsters left for home each was presented with a memento in the shape of a toy. Lord and Lady Harris could hardly have pitched upon a more charming way of increasing their popularity.

## BALL AT GUNESHKHIND.

The dance at Guneshkhind on Wednesday was a great success, about two hundred and thirty-seven guests were present. The floor was perfect. The host and hostess did all that could be desired. The music, supplied by H. E. the Governor's band, was excellent, and everything went on merrily. Among the guests, besides the *elite* of Poona society, were Judges Farran and Parsons, Lord Colin Campbell, Messrs. Russell, and Little.

## THE FOXHOUNDS.

The foxhounds met this morning. The weather being unfavourable there was no sport. Rain fell heavily.

## FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, July 31.

The party to-night at Diwan Bahadur Manibhai's house, in honor of the third Prince's birth, was largely attended, and passed off successfully. The illuminations were very pretty and tasteful; the compound looked as if it were a beautifully laid out garden of lights. Great rejoicings throughout the city.

Mr. E. J. Ebden, C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for one year.

## THE REPORT OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

A correspondent, writing to us before the recommendations of the Select Committee had been announced, says:—The information which has recently reached India that the Select Committee of the House of Commons has decided to present their report on the subject after only five or six sittings, and without summoning the Indian witnesses, will come as a surprise to the majority of the Service in India. That after years of agitating both here and in England, the matter should require only a few hours' discussion, in order to enable the House of Commons Committee to come to a decision, argues either that the case has been placed before the arbitrators in a very strong and convincing, or in a very feeble and unconvincing, manner. Your Allahabad contemporary apparently considers the second alternative to be the more probable, and hardly hesitates to regard the enquiry as having ended in a *fiasco*. The former alternative is, however, *prima facie* quite as probable. In fact, it would be difficult to realize that Mr. King, if convinced that the sense of the Committee was against those whom we may perhaps describe as his clients, would not have strongly insisted on the presence of the Indian witnesses, whose evidence might perhaps place the case in a more favourable light. Under these circumstances, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining the adjournment of the Committee till November or February, and the fact that this has not been done rather seems to argue that the Committee are already satisfied as to the existence of the grievances and are prepared at once to report in favour of the Uncovenanted Service. The negotiations with the Indian Committees appear to justify this view of the matter. The London Committee of the Service telegraphed to the Calcutta representatives on Saturday, the 19th, that all the points as regards leave, pension, and service had been ably placed before the Select Committee, and it was believed had produced a favourable impression on the members. Under these circumstances, and by the advice of counsel, the London Committee were prepared to sanction the closure of the Committee, as they had reason to believe that the members were anxious to present their report without examining other witnesses, who, they thought, would merely recapitulate the arguments already adduced. The Indian Committees were placed in a somewhat dubious position by this action, as they were in complete ignorance of the evidence offered, and of the method of placing the case before the Parliamentary Committee. Anxious telegrams appear to have passed between Simla and Calcutta, and finally it was decided that as the insistance on sending the Indian witnesses home would have had the appearance of forcing evidence on an unwilling tribunal, a message should be sent saying that the Indian representatives agreed to the closure on the understanding that the whole case, including the pension case, as set forth in the recently published pamphlet, had been fully set forth, and that Mr. King and the counsel to the service believed that the closure was advisable, in order to maintain the good impression already prevailing. Your readers must bear in mind that owing to the limitation of the enquiry by the wording of the original motion to the investigation merely of the loss by the fall of exchange in the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service, and to certain questions as regards length of service and leave, the subject before the Committee was a comparatively small one, and could be easily disposed of in the few meetings which the Committee had held. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the Committees in India undertook a serious responsibility when, in complete ignorance of the evidence offered, they agreed to the closure of an enquiry which from the very nature of the case can hardly be re-applied for. No one can seriously maintain that the promise of Government to grant an enquiry was upheld in its integrity. The original engagement was that an enquiry should be held after Easter, and that Indian witnesses should be summoned as the mouthpiece of the officers in active service in India. No explanation has been vouchsafed of the delay in the original nomination of the Committee, nor was any serious effort made to summon witnesses from India when the Committee was nominated. Hence a board of arbitration, which at one time promised to end in a satisfactory manner a disagreement which must be as undesirable to the Government as to its employés has been whittled down to an extent which must render its finding less conclusive than it would otherwise have been.

The *Pioneer* says that eight witnesses from India were examined—one from the Post Office Department, two from the Financial, one from the Railway, two from the Telegraphs, one from the Education, and one from the Inland Revenue. This is a fairly representative collection, and each of the witnesses was able to give ample illustrations from his own personal experience of the hardship entailed by the present leave and pension rules. Mr. Hutchinson of the Telegraph Department, in particular, had a significant story to tell. He joined in November 1871, and was one of the last batch of men appointed by the Secretary of State in England under the nomination system. The prospectus by which he was induced to go through the necessary technical training, contained a footnote stating that the pound sterling would be about equal to ten rupees, which he understood to imply the converse also, that ten rupees would mean one pound sterling. They went through their examinations and received a letter from the India Office, sending their covenants for signature; but before they had time to do so, they received another letter stating that a "clerical error" had been made, and asking that they might be returned. Fresh copies were sent, apparently identical, but some years afterwards Mr. Hutchins discovered that the correction of the "clerical error" consisted in cutting out the clause that payment should be at the rate of 2s. to the rupee, and inserting a clause that it should be at the current rate of exchange. The result of this somewhat extraordinary transaction was that he had been eighteen years in the service, and had not been able to take a single day of furlough because of the low rate of exchange.

## MILITARY NEWS.

To 4th Battalion: Lieutenant Prevost, King's Royal Rifles.

Captain H. J. Forster, S.C., has been permitted to resign the service.

Lieut. E. L. C. Berger, R. M. L. I., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut. R. P. Colomb, S.C., has been promoted Captain, on completion of eleven years' service.

Lieut. S. W. Jacob, 1st East Yorkshire Regt., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Major Sawyer, L. N. Lancashire Regt., has been appointed A.A.G., in succession to Colonel Sir W. S. Seton.

The services of Surgeon J. L. T. Jones, M.B., have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, I.M.S., has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for nine months.

Lieutenant Buckley, Inniskilling Fusiliers, remains with the 1st Battalion of his regiment until next trooping season.

Major W. H. D. Jones, S.C., on completion of twenty-six years' service, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following postings have been ordered:—

To 1st Battalion: Major Englis and Captain Eicke, Wiltshire Regiment; Captain Iggulden, Derbyshire Regiment; and Lieutenants Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Wilson, East Surrey Regiment, Waterfield, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Laurenson and Norton, Connaught Rangers; and Macnab, Leinster Regiment.

To 2nd Battalion: Captains Brook and Reay, Wiltshire Regiment; and Lieutenants Sarel and Drummond, Northumberland Fusiliers; Logan, Morris, and Wren, Devonshire Regiment; Harrison, West Yorkshire Regiment; Phillips, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Down and Rigby, Wiltshire Regiment; and Bruno, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind, and Mr. G. M. Urquhart, Assistant Collector at Khandesh.

Mr. D. George has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, during Mr. Le Quesne's absence, while Mr. E. F. Dawson will act for Mr. George in addition to his own duties.

## THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

Neptune was propitiated with offerings of many thousands of cocoanuts on the sea shore at Chowpatty, the Kennedy Sea Face, and at Mody Khana, in connection with the Shravani or Narral Purnima festival, commonly known as "Cocoanut Day," which occurred yesterday. According to Hindu orthodox notions, the day marked the beginning of the end of the monsoon; and the propitiatory cocoanut was thrown into the water to bespeak the kind attentions of the sea-god towards those who, during the ensuing year, intend to embark upon commercial enterprises, which are to be under his control. Early in the morning of this day, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes, and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments; and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea at Back Bay and Mody Bay. Hawkers of "barrav-ni-lakri" ply a busy trade during the day in their favorite nick-nack, which consists of a piece of paper tinsel, in the middle of which are tied up false pearls and glass beads with a gold or silver thread; and as these are vociferously cracked up in the streets, they form an all-powerful attraction for children, who crowd about the hawkers with money to buy them, and then admiringly to tie them on their arms. In the afternoon, thousands of natives collect on the Esplanade on their way to and from the beach, to view the fair held on the Cruickshank Road. This road and the Waudby Road, both of which branch off from the main Hornby Road, were densely crowded with pedestrians and lines of carriages, particularly at the tramway junction opposite the Victoria Terminus. The police made very satisfactory arrangements for the regulation of the immense crowds of sight-seers during the afternoon.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Captain A. W. Adamson, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Plymouth, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Professor E Robertson
Miss Cook and child
Mr E P R Gilman
Mr and Mrs J Hill
Mr John M Heyen
Miss Mason
Mr Ruth
Mr D C Gordon
Mrs Dene
Mr H A Stubbs
Mr Chas. Briggs
Revd A E Johnston
Mr A B Marriott
Mr and Mrs Etchells
Miss Morrison
Mrs Parkinson and family
Mr H H Buckland
Mrs Middleton and son
Mrs Harrison
Mr and Mrs Birks
Revd Mr Graham
Mr F J Hill
Colonel Mayhew
Mr W J Kennedy
Mr and Mrs W Coldstream
Miss Coldstream
Mr H R Shields
Capt C Preston
Major A W Elliott
Mr Marshall
Mr H A Livermore
Major Thurlow
Mr E D Ralli
Dr McNalty, M D
Lieut W H B Johnson

For Brindisi.

Mr G Moyle
Mr G A Anderson
Mr Campbell
Dr W McConaghy
Mr H A Browning
Mr G G McLeod
Surgeon-Major A Crombie
Mrs Warren
Mr Smart
Surgeon-Major B Franklin
Mr W Bell
Colonel T Dowden, R E
Mr M R Scott
Lt-Col G Boughey
Mr and Mrs W H Welsh
Mrs Sherwin
Mr D Cooke
Surgn-Major J McConaghy
Mr W F Wells
Major Clibborn
Mr W R Tucker
Mr H D Bose
Col G H Gordon
Mr James Duncan
Mr R Barnes
Capt A S Tyndale Bisco
Miss Stewart
Miss Gibbons
Revd M T Walz
Mr W H Dawe
Mr Jas G Hill
Mr Francis J Hill
Mr J Brierley
Mr T Lucas
Surgeon-Major and Mrs R Temple Wright
Mr C Muriel
Mr L Dennehy
Mr E L McAllster
Mr J C Golley
Colonel Richmond
Mr Campbell
Mr H G Pearce
Dr McLaughlin
Mr Walter Betts

For Ismailia.—Mr T W and Mrs Brown
For Aden.—Mr Jardine.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, 8th August, 1890.

For Marseilles.—Sir John Edge, and Mr and Mrs Christie and child.

For Brindisi.—Mr. E S Bellasis, Lieut Macnabb, Brigade Surgeon A F Churchill, the Revd D Convers, Mr H W W Tait, Surg Major W H Elliot, Mr J M Templer, and Mr D G Crawford.

For London.—Revd and Mrs Jeffries and Mr W Rowe.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 15th August 1890.

For London.—Mrs Huggett and 3 infants, Revd and Mrs Douglas Lord and family, Mr William Whittaker, Mr and Mrs Sullivan and family, Mr. Dunkerley and infant, and Mr G M C D Pratt, Mrs Algar and child, Mrs Searle and infant, Lieut E H Swayne, Mr and Mrs F S Wilde, and Surgeon-Major G A Emerson and family.

For Brindisi.—Revd W D Frater, Col H P Peacock, Miss Peacock, Major-Genl. M R Bruce, Mr and Mrs Crommelin and child, the Earl of Ava, Mr W W Loch, Mr T Horrocks, Mr Sydney Smith, Colonel Stevenson, the Revd Chas Dowding, Dr and Mrs Bovil and infant, Dr J W Field, and Major Dalzell.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 22nd August, 1890.

For London.—Mr C T Evans.

For Brindisi.—Mr H J Maynard. Col. Christie Thomas, and Mr G T Anthony.

## POLO ACCIDENT AT POONA.

We regret to learn that Lieut. C. S. Stack, of the 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, met with an accident on the Polo Ground at Poona on Wednesday evening during practice. He was playing in the final quarter, with three others of his regiment, just before the game was stopped, and shortly after the bell had been rung announcing that time was up, Lieut. Stack's horse was seen to stumble, having crossed his fore-legs somehow, and Mr. Stack was thrown violently to the ground, with the result that his left shoulder was dislocated. Surgeon-Major A. W. F. Street, I. M. S., and Surgeon Major Ulick J. Bourke, A. M. S., who happened to be on the ground at the time of the accident, immediately went to the assistance of Mr. Stack, and succeeded in replacing the bone in its proper position, and bandaging him up. It is satisfactory to note that the injuries which Mr. Stack received are not of a serious nature.—*Deccan Herald*.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | cts. | Fort. In. | cts. | Esplanade. In. | cts. | Colaba. In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered.. | 52 | 97 | 55 | 49 | 59 | 60 | 45 | 20 |
| July 31, Thursday ...... | 0 | 45 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 47 |
| Total... | 53 | 42 | 56 | 02 | 59 | 95 | 45 | 67 |
| Total of corresponding date last year ...... | 54 | 89 | 59 | 80 | 57 | 40 | 50 | 85 |
| Do. in 1888 ......... | 42 | 50 | 35 | 16 | 39 | 48 | 39 | 19 |

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

## RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the rainfall return of the principal B. B. & C.I. Railway stations, showing the actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 28th July, 1890:—

| | In. | ct. | | In. | ct, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora ........... | 58 | 73 | Broach .............. | 18 | 15 |
| Panjoo ............. | 57 | 84 | Baroda ............... | 16 | 37 |
| Vaiturna ........... | 58 | 94 | Mehmedabad ...... | 13 | 22 |
| Palghar............... | 45 | 44 | Ahmedabad ......... | 13 | 93 |
| Gholvad ........... | 47 | 47 | Viramgam ......... | 15 | 81 |
| Damaun ........... | 56 | 74 | Wadhwan ............ | 4 | 4 |
| Bulsar ............. | 46 | 34 | Dabhoi ............... | 15 | 45 |
| Nacsari.............. | 36 | 7 | Sevalia ............... | 17 | 95 |
| Surat ............... | 49 | 28 | Godhra ............... | 20 | 47 |
| Kim .................. | 37 | 77 | Kharaghora ......... | 8 | 52 |

## B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 27th July, 1890.

| Name of Stations. | Previously reported. In. | ct. | Rainfall on date. In. | ct. | Total during 1890. In. | ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghadechi......... | 11 | 15 | ... | | 11 | 15 |
| Songad............ | 9 | 5 | ... | | 9 | 5 |
| Dhola ............ | 14 | 62 | ... | | 14 | 62 |
| Chuda ............ | 5 | 32 | ... | | 5 | 32 |
| Chital ............ | 9 | 40 | ... | | 9 | 40 |
| Jetpur ............ | 4 | 45 | ... | | 4 | 45 |
| Jetalsar ......... | 0 | 31 | ... | | 0 | 31 |
| Upleta ......... | 6 | 16 | ... | | 6 | 16 |
| Wansjalia ...... | 6 | 19 | ... | | 6 | 19 |
| Porebandar...... | 11 | 60 | ... | | 11 | 60 |
| Junagad ......... | 15 | 85 | ... | | 15 | 85 |
| Veraval ......... | 16 | 84 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 84 |

Matrimonial suits in which an equivalent in money is claimed for lost affections, appear to be very common in North Arakan. The husband on his marriage pays his wife's family a certain fee, which he seeks to recover at law if his wife leaves him. Last year the number of suits of this kind was twenty-four, or one in seven of all the suits decided.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

This annual fixture was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground in showery and most unpleasant weather, rain several times stopping the play, and causing the ball to be so wet and unmanageable as to seriously impede the bowlers. The match last year resulted in the defeat of the Civilians by 74 runs, a result chiefly due to a fine innings of 63 from Captain Jervois; this year the Civilians had their revenge and won a well earned victory by six wickets within a few minutes of the call of time, and Mr. E. E. Steel has seldom been seen to such advantage as in his fine innings of 69 not out, without which the match would have ended in a draw. He played the very game that was wanted, stepping out fearlessly to any ball that was a shade overpitched and judging them most accurately. With the one exception of an easy chance to Mr. Twiss in the long field he played a faultless innings, and most of his hits were very hard and clean. Mr. Raikes seconded him most admirably with an excellent 35 not out; although the running out his own and his partners hits seemed to tell on him or he would have very probably made more. His bowling was more than usually deadly, however, and in this department he quite eclipsed Mr. Steel. His analysis of 7 wickets for 32 runs is one of the best he has ever made, and every one of the soldiers appeared quite at sea to his bowling except Mr. Twiss. The Civilian team might have been strengthened by Messrs. F. Clark and J. F. Edyvean, otherwise they played strong. Mr. R. J. Bentinck was the only defaulter from the Military side, but his place was filled by Mr. A. E. Barton, who has just returned from leave, and made his first appearance for the Gymkhana this season, and a rather disappointing exhibition he made.

Play commenced about 11-45 a.m., and Capt. Steele winning the toss for the Military decided to take advantage of the wicket while it was still dry, there seeming little prospect of its continuing so, and this was unhappily verified. Pte. Dyer and Gunner Rourke accordingly appeared at the wickets to the bowling of Messrs. Raikes and Pogson. The fast bowler was not successful, but Mr. Raikes was unplayable, some of his curly balls appearing to completely nonplus some of the warriors from Colaba. Pte. Dyer played pluckily and hit hard for a somewhat lucky 34, as he had two drives at Mr. Read's mercy off Mr. Steel's bowling, but that gentleman did not accept them. Mr. Barton, after one good drive for 3, was fairly beaten by a straight one from Mr. Raikes, and then Mr. Twiss and Mr. Phillips got together and made a fair stand, the former especially playing the slow bowlers particularly well, and he only fell at last to a catch at slip by Mr. Steel, who secured no less than three in that innings. Mr. Creagh hit up a somewhat unscientific 9 and the innings closed for 128.

The Civilians then commenced batting with Mr. Prevost and Mr. Gould, but the latter was almost immediately taken at point, a wonderfully smart catch off a very hard cut, and Mr. Gould was unlucky enough to play on. Two wickets fell for 16, three for 16, and four for 20, but here the aspect of the game changed entirely on Mr. Steel and Mr. Raikes facing each other, and a drizzling rain gave them an opportunity they took every advantage of hitting the wet slippery ball all over the ground, though Captain Steele tried all the bowling talent he had. The pair remained together, and it was chiefly due to Mr. Steel's determined hitting that the match was pulled out of the fire and turned from a draw into a win. Mr. Steel's innings, as aforesaid, was one worthy of his reputation; and we congratulate him on another big contribution to an aggregate of runs that seems likely to give him a splendid average at the end of the season.

The following is the full score and analysis:—

MILITARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte Dyer c Steel b Pogson .................... | 34 |
| Gunner Rourke st Nicholson b Raikes ... | 4 |
| Corpl McLean b Raikes ........................ | 4 |
| Mr A E Barton b Raikes ...................... | 5 |
| Mr J H Twiss c Steel b Raikes ............ | 42 |
| Mr T R Phillips c Pogson b Raikes ........ | 10 |
| Capt L L Steele c Steel b Raikes ............ | 4 |
| Mr A D Creagh c Raikes b Steel ............ | 9 |
| Pte Yeoman st Nicholson b Steel............ | 0 |
| Corpl Williamson b Raikes.................... | 2 |
| Pte Nurding not out .......................... | 2 |
| Extras............ | 12 |
| Total...... | 128 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raikes............ | 90 | 32 | 5 | 7 |
| Pogson ......... | 50 | 14 | 4 | 1 |
| H Clark ......... | 75 | 26 | 4 | 0 |
| Steel ............ | 93 | 44 | 3 | 2 |

Fall of the Wickets.

1-7 2-13 3-19 4-78 5-105 6-109 7-114 8-115 9-121 10-128

CIVIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr F A Prevost c McLean b Williamson... | 2 |
| Mr A P Gould b Williamson .................. | 0 |
| Mr E F Nicholson b Nurding ................ | 13 |
| Mr H Pogson b Nurding......................... | 1 |
| Mr E E Steel not out ............................ | 69 |
| Mr E B Raikes not out ........................ | 35 |
| Extras............ | 10 |
| Total...... | 130 |

Messrs. E. H. Douglas, W. E. Young, H. Read, R. S. Campbell and H. Clark to bat.

Fall of the wickets...... 1-3 2-16 3-16 4-20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nurding ...... | 70 | 35 | 5 | 2 |
| Williamson ... | 75 | 37 | 4 | 2 |
| Barton......... | 20 | 21 | 0 | 2 |
| Twiss ......... | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Dyer ......... | 15 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Rourke......... | 28 | 13 | 1 | 0 |

### JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *VS.* BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

A match was played between the John Bright and the Bombay High School Cricket Clubs yesterday. The John Bright scored 58 and 51 runs respectively in the two innings, while the Bombay H. S. C. Club scored 78 runs in the first innings and 38, with the loss of 3 wickets, in the second, thus winning the match by 8 wickets.

## FOOT-BALL AT THE COOPERAGE.

There will be a Foot-ball (Rugby) match at the Cooperage, at 5-30, this evening, between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Gymkhana teams:—

The sides will be as follows:—

| Gymkhana Backs and Y. M. C. A. Forwards. (Colours.) | | Y. M. C. A. Backs and Gymkhana Forwards. (White.) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G McCausland ... | (Back) | A E Winckler... | (Back) |
| A Bolton.........<br>C St Paul ......<br>C H Ross ...... | (Three-quarter Backs) | E Waller.........<br>F Waller.........<br>W Waller ...... | (Three-quarter Backs |
| E Tudor-Jones .<br>R Singer ...... | (Half-Backs) | T Potts .........<br>W B Smith...... | (Half Backs |
| E Flower ......<br>A Pinsent ......<br>A P O'Brien ...<br>H W Joyce ...<br>A B Hewett ...<br>T Nash .........<br>A Miles .........<br>A C Owen ......<br>T H Hawes ...<br>F Martin.........<br>P Fischer ...... | Forwards | H F Cleveland .<br>P Steel .........<br>G Schofield......<br>A D Creagh ...<br>H M Steuart ...<br>F C Allen ......<br>W Symes ......<br>C W Firth ......<br>T R Phillips ...<br>F Parsons ......<br>W Munro ......<br>D J Muirhead... | Forwards. |

Players are requested to wear the proper colors.

Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., Collector, has been allowed three months' leave of absence.

Experiments, commenced several years ago to induce Garrow families to settle at Jhoraghat, are reported not to have proved successful. The settlers received considerable advances of money from time to time to enable them to cut jungle and bring land under cultivation, but they have failed to achieve permanent results. Their method of jungle-clearing is said to be bad, as they leave stumps of trees in the ground, which reverts to jungle if left fallow for a year or two. Further aid to the Garrows has therefore been stopped. A settlement of Sonthals, comprising 318 persons, has been much more satisfactory, as they have reclaimed considerable extent of jungle. They are reported to be laborious, hardy, and independent, and not to require much assistance.

## SUICIDE BY A PARSEE MERCHANT.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday, at Mint Road, Fort, respecting the death of Eduljee Rustomjee Mody, aged 63 years. Deceased was a merchant and commission agent, and latterly he became also a guarantee-broker to Messrs. Meifre Nevieu and Co., but since the failure of that firm he was pecuniarily embarrassed. About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning deceased went to Sir Dinshaw Petit's bungalow at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to see Sir Dinshaw, as deceased had recently suffered very heavy losses in his business. After staying for a few hours at Sir Dinshaw's house, deceased returned to the Fort; and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he went to the chambers of his son, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Eduljee, a barrister-at-law, where he remained for about an hour, and then left saying he was going to the house of Bai Motlibai, in Borah Bazaar Street. For the past week deceased was in a greatly distressed state of mind. He did not take his food regularly, and passed very restless nights. A hoondi of his was protested at the Chartered Mercantile Bank three days ago, and he was very anxious to escape insolvency. About 5 p.m. deceased came to Bai Motlibai's house, went up-stairs, but did not speak to anybody in the house. About a quarter of an hour after, he went to the back part of the house, where shortly after Mr. Pestonjee Manockjee Nanavatee, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. J. N. Wadia, Sons and Co., heard an alarm raised downstairs. He went there and saw the body of the deceased, floating in a well. A pair of slippers and a skull-cap belonging to the deceased were found lying close by. The police afterwards had the body removed. The jury, upon the evidence adduced, returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Eduljee Rustomjee Mody was caused by drowning himself in a well, while in an unsound state of mind.

## BATTLE TRAINING.

Colonel Harvey, D. A. A. G., delivered a military lecture to a large audience at Cherat on the 23rd July. Colonel Rogers, Commanding the District, and a number of officers were present. The subject of the lecture, "Battle Training," is one of much interest to military men. The Colonel had prepared two maps of Central Asia. The smaller, on a black board by Mr. West, was well executed, and the second, or larger, on paper or canvas, was not geographically a success, as the artist put a few places, such as Peshawar and Herat, &c., on the same parallel of latitude. On the whole, the larger map answered its purpose well as the important strategical places of the boundaries of the several Central Asian countries were satisfactorily delineated. The lecturer commenced by saying that "An army is constantly in danger of decay from mental stagnation," and hence must use all its opportunities to keep intellectual pace with the times. He sketched the tactics of armies in ancient and modern times, and, by quoting statistics, went on to prove that modern warfare has humanising qualities that were denied the soldier in the days when brute force decided the fate of legions. After paying some well-merited compliments to the representative of the gallant corps who formed his audience, he descanted on the factors which influence a campaign. These were "national pluck and intelligence, discipline, steady shooting, and fire control." On all of these points the lecturer entered into minute details. Had a good deal to say for the sterling qualities of the British soldier, and stuck to the idea that the thin red line (or a succession of lines on the field of battle) was incomparably the best fighting formation. He gave his audience an intelligent account of what the duties of an army on its way from Peshavar, having cleared the Khyber, would be, having met its foe in the direction of its object, Attock on the Indus. He also covered a good deal of ground in the disposition of the army with cavalry, artillery, infantry, pontoons, hospital, ammunition and provisions. His picture of an army preparing for action was stirring, but he just left us in the dark as to his plan of attack on the historic plain over which so many battles were fought and on which peradventure we shall at no distant date hear the roll of drums and the roar of cannon. He strongly objects to retreat under fire or at any time turning our backs on the enemy, as "retreat under fire means death," and it is just as well to die with our face, to the foe, or, as he graphically puts it, "shoulder to shoulder." He would also like to see our services more mobile; in fact, as the elder Lord Lytton put it, see them use a good deal more "vril." He is in favour of extended outpost and long night operations. It is a moot point, however, whether night operations have many advantages. If a soldier is taught to use his faculties in the day-time and is brought to his work of attack at the proper time of night, he will probably do what is required from him. The most interesting part of his lecture dealt with the Russians in Central Asia, and the railway from the Caspian by the northern confines of Afghanistan on to Tashkend gave us a very clear idea of what the Russians have done and are doing. He went on to say that the Russians would be pleased to join their line of rail with ours at Kandahar, but there is the opposite factor, and the English might not like to meet them as above suggested. He put it that it was only a question of time until the Russians will seize Herat and other strategic places, and that the country called Afghanistan will by force of arms become Russian territory at no distant date. We must entirely demur to this conclusion, because, if Russia can and will seize the Kabul country, our policy of alliance with the Afghans is a very hallow affair. He drew his conclusion from the fact that the trans-Alpine country is not our line of defence; but it is almost universally acknowledged that before giving way to the Russians in Afghanistan, we would join issue with them on the Hari Rud, &c. We cannot afford to leave the Afghans to their fate, more particularly as we have the elements of recuperation within ourselves, which would admit of our giving battle in advance of our defences. We think that military men in general make too much of the smallness of the British forces; but if we look beyond the necessities of a peace establishment, we are very likely to be able to find on a push the sinews of war capable of contending in the open with the Russians. He contended that the interests of Russia as well as our own were of a commercial character, and that since the prolongation of the railway in Central Asia the scale has been turned in favour of Russian products and to our detriment. However, the Russians were not anxious to take India from us, and at the present time their gaze was fixed on the well-known outlet Constantinople. When they prepare to fleece the Turk in that direction, if we assist him, as an alternative move Russia will become aggressive in Afghanistan. That the Russians, if occasion required, would attack us by three routes on the Afghan border. To this we say there is little doubt, and, as a counter-move, we would be able to attack them in their most vulnerable part, and the destruction of their line of rail in a sterile desert country would probably prove the destruction of their army. The lecturer did not touch upon the European situation beyond the Russian objective, Constantinople, but still the elements which unite in the development and conclusion of an issue lead us to suppose that long before Russia could problematically aggrandise herself on the Afghan frontier to our detriment, European Russia would find herself severely stricken in her most vulnerable parts.

Colonel Harvey paid many compliments to the Russian soldier, and told us that if his head was as intelligent as his legs are sound, he would be a formidable antagonist. Returning to battle training, the Colonel is not in favour of square formations on the large battalion system, as modern cavalry and artillery in unison would play sad havoc with them. There is a good deal in this, and we have no doubt before many years are past there will be a wholesale modification of the square formation. It was very good in former times, and is still useful against savages, but its utility under the modern scientific development of the war material is passing away.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A comprehensive history of the ancient Christian churches still existing in Syria, Persia and India, has at length been undertaken by a dignitary of that Romanized branch of the Nestorian Church, known as the Chaldean Church. The author, the Rev. J. J. Nouri, who is Archdeacon of Babylon, has been spending some weeks in Southern India, visiting the centres of both the Uniat and the Jacobite Syrian churches in Travancore, Bangalore, &c., and making copious extracts from records in those seats of early Indian Christianity, some of which are said to date back to the fifth century A.D. One portion of the Archdeacon's work is to comprise a complete series of annals of the Chaldean race, from the most ancient to the most modern times.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co.' Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

## MAX O'RELL'S TABLE TALK.

As was to be expected, writes Mr. Max O'Rell in a letter to a contemporary, Mr. Goldwin Smith's article, "The Hatred of England," which appeared in the *North American Review* for May, called forth a plethora of replies from Americans. Five prominent men have their say on this matter in the June number of the excellent Transatlantic Review. Mr. Andrew Carnegie's is weak, General Horace Porter's is witty, and the Rev. Robert Collyer's is Christian. Now, General Porter is one of the darlings of New York society, and I have no doubt that among the people with whom he mixes he never saw any sign of antipathy to England. How should he? American good society is English in manners and tastes, and, for that matter, it can safely be asserted that there is a feeling of sympathy and fellowship among the members of good society all the world over, quite irrespective of nationality. There exists a kind of freemasonry among the upper classes of all countries. The polishing process has taken the angle off. It is not to them you look for anything so ugly and uncomfortable as hatreds. To turn to Dr. Collyer. He is a Christian and would fain see no hatred anywhere. So he takes the wish for the fact, and his answer merely tends to show that there should be no hatred of England in America. I am entirely at one with him in this, and so I suppose is every one else, Mr. Goldwin Smith included. But if this Englisman had entitled his article "The dislike of England," I for one should be prepared to endorse all he says. I read it with interest, and being neither English nor American, I cannot be accused of partiality in judging the feelings of Americans towards the English. Setting aside American society, and only considering the feeling of the masses, I am convinced that Mr. Goldwin Smith is in the right, or very near it. When I was in the States two years ago, I met, at the end of my stay, a well-known Englishman of my acquaintance. We communicated our impressions to each other, and on this very subject I read in his notes, "I am convinced that the Americans cordially dislike England," while he read in mine, "There is no love for England here." Now we had both mixed freely with all sorts and conditions of Americans all over the country, and although I admit that the feeling should not exist, it was our conviction that it did. Who that follows American politics can doubt its existence? And the politicians of Washington are not only the mouthpieces of the masses, but are eminently *of the people*, and this fact goes to prove my assertion that the great bulk of the American people love not England.

So long as the aim of the history books which are put into the hands of children, is to make them what is called good patriots by persuading them that their country has the monopoly of bravery and virtue, so long will unchristian jealousies flourish even among people of the same race and language. Religion does not do what it might to counteract the evil either. I have before me an account of a lecture on the Protestant Reformation which is very edifying and to the point. The lecturer couples Romanism with depravement and immorality, and to illustrate, compares Protestant and Catholic Ireland, much to the advantage of the former, of course. It does not suit his purpose to know, for instance, that the number of bastards in Protestant Ireland reaches ten per cent. of the population, while in Catholic Ireland it does not reach quite one per cent! I am now quoting statistics which that worthy might have consulted as easily as myself. He indulges in a great deal of what one might call Protestant patriotism, and quotes freely from a certain reverend doctor of divinity whose training for the Church does not appear to have made a Christian of him, to judge by his utterances. This is how this successor of the Apostles classes the Europeans. On the Catholic side he places the lazy, lying Italian, bigoted Spaniard, the brutal Austrian, the revolutionary Frenchman." On the other side of the picture, he places "the hardy Swede, the plucky Dane, the thundering Prussian (thundering is good), the invincible Englishman, the go-ahead American." Comment upon such balderdash is quite superfluous; but the reverend doctor will perhaps remember that there have been other thunders besides the Prussian, and yet not Protestant; so that one must needs doubt whether this quality of thundering, which he admires in the Prussian, has anything to do with creed. Napoleon was pretty good as a thunderer. If this distributor of descriptive adjectives doubts it, let him refer to a history book, where I think he will find that the Napoleonic wars added eight hundred millions of pounds to the English national debt. When I come across people with poor little hearts about as large and as soft as a nutmeg, incapable of loving anything which is not in some sense their own, I hate them; when such people call themselves Christian, I loathe them. Such men as this reverend, judgment-delivering doctor are not doing much to help along the millennium. George Eliot knew the type, and I daresay had such an one in her mind's eye when she wrote—"It is so much easier to make up our mind that our neighbour is good for nothing, than to enter into all the details which would oblige us to modify that opinion."

The greatest reproach that has been hurled at the French Republic by its enemies, is that it is not amiable. The aristocracy would have nothing to do with a régime that did not commend itself by its good taste, and in their eyes nothing could be in worse taste than austerity. This quality, almost a virtue in some countries, is most distasteful to the French. Calvinism never gained any hold on them, because it was not cheerful and amiable, and the Republic will be finally successful in proportion to its ability to make life pleasant to the people. The French like democracy very well, but they want to preserve the traditions of luxury and good manners, for which their country has long enjoyed the reputation. They are fond of the elegancies of life, and expect brave sights for their entertainment—pageants, national fêtes, military escorts, grand equipages, and all things that add to the attractiveness of their capital. The simplicity of a President of the United States, as practised at the White House, would not please them at all. And this is but natural, one does not easily break with the traditions of fifteen centuries. This is what M. Carnot has so well understood, and this is what has made him so popular. He has inaugurated a gay and amiable Republic, and cleverly made the most of his two advantages—the parsimony of his predecessor, and the attraction of the Exhibition. M. Thiers relied upon his table to nourish his popularity. "It will never be known," he said one day, "how large a *rôle* my cook has played during my presidency."

Under the title of "Remarkable Occurrence," the English papers have just published the following:—"A tradesman of Eastebourne, named Vickers, was found yesterday in the Commercial Road, with several French nails driven deep into the top of his head. It is supposed that he had tried to commit suicide." Fancy what an American journalist would have made of this! The case reminds me of a curious operation that used to possess never-flagging interest for me and my school-fellows when I was a young boy. There was a lad in the school who could introduce long needles into the calf of his leg, and draw them out by means of the thread, without shedding a drop of blood or appearing to suffer the slightest pain. He would repeat the operation as often as we liked. All he required was a fee of twleve marbles, paid in advance to avoid misunderstandings. Whenever we wanted him to give us this entertainment, of which we were never tired, we had only to raise the twelve marbles among us and the show would begin. I suppose Mr. Vickers' cranium must be as insensible to pain as was the boy's calf, or he would hardly have got so far as *several* nails, for, though they are described as French, and were therefore no doubt superior and well-mannered nails, one cannot help thinking that one would have been as much as the ordinary skull could have stood.

The coolness of John Bull (or his cheek, to put it properly), is never shown to better advantage than in the letters which he writes to people who in one way or another have attracted a little public attention He takes such individuals for inquiry offices, and "national" and "providential" banks instituted by Providence for his convenience. To use the contents of my little box as an illustration. I am asked by parents to recommend them to a good French school for their children; by others to recommend them comfortable lodgings in France at moderate charges. Sometimes I am asked to translate a difficult passage of Alphonse Daudet's last novel, or to explain the latest Parisian slang phrase. Clergymen occasionally write to inform me that there is a little debt upon their church still remaining unpaid, or that an organ has been bought and not paid for. Now, I cannot help thinking that such gentlemen set a bad example of improvidence to their congregations by indulging in luxuries that they have not the means to pay for. When I want something for my modest home I have to take care that I possess the means to pay for it. And there is another reason why I object to contribute to the organ fund: instead of the contributors being thanked, an announcement is made from the pulpit to the effect that the Lord has been asked to provide an organ and He he has done so, as they knew He would.

A very favourite way of raising funds for paying off church debts is to hold a bazaar; but I do not think much of this means either. I have lately been to a bazaar held in London and seen there sights the reverse of pretty; in fact, the *rôle* played at these sales by young girls struck me as quite demoralising. The object of one and all is naturally to make as much money as they can, and especially to make more than their neighbours. To accomplish this end they learn to smile stagey smiles, and some of them attain to a degree of facility in the art that would shame any old leathery society stager. At the bazaar, a number of the young girls acting as aids to the stallkeepers, were attired in mythological raiment that "more expressed than hid" them. Two or three of them had dishevelled hair hanging about their bare necks and arms, and were looking as I should think no father would care to see his daughter look. One has heard a great deal, first and last, about the freedom of the American girl; but my observation has always convinced me that there is a type of English girl who, when she is given her head, entirely loses it, and goes to lengths of liberty which her American cousin, no matter how emancipated, never, never aspires to attain. At times the seems to cast modesty aside altogether. It was to me a sad sight to see young girls of from seventeen to twenty making use of all the artillery of the *femme galante* in the service of the Church; button-holing men, and with smiles and wiles unmaidenly trying to make them buy. Involuntarily I pictured to myself a French girl in one of those clinging robes; how she would have managed to look modest in it, and how mamma would have taken care to put touches to it that should prevent her girl from having the appearance of a Venus straight from the bath.

Going up the staircase, I was asked by a young lady to have one of the roses which she carried on a tray. With a bewitching smile, she touched the lapel of my coat collar, and suggested how nice the flower would look there. As I thought so too, she proceeded to fasten it in for me. They were mere ordinary roses, such as flower-girls sell in the streets for a penny, and when I had placed a florin on her tray I thought the flower well paid for. It was a sight to see the change in the face. Just as if she had pulled a wire, the smile turned into a frown of disdain, and the damsel haughtily jerked out, "Half a crown please!" It was my turn to smile now as I added the extra sixpence. But it is not at every bazaar that such amusing incidents occur as the one of the fashionable beauty and her ungallant customer, who took a cup of tea of her. The lady, upon being asked the price, said half-a-crown; "but then I have sipped it, you know." Upon which the purchaser, after a formidable "Oh!" replied, "Here are five shillings; please give me a clean cup."

## THE ORIGIN AND THE DUTIES OF A CHARTERED COMPANY.

MR. H. H. JOHNSTON writes to the *Fortnightly Review*:—In 1884 I was sent to Kilimanjaro on an expedition which, like Joseph Thomson's journeys to the Lakes, to the Rovuma, and to Masailand, was the direct outcome of Sir John Kirk's policy. The reports which I sent back of the beauty, productiveness, and healthfulness of this African Switzerland, which culminates in one huge ridge and two snow-clad volcanic cones, attracted the attention of the British Government, who were anxious that such a fine sanatorium so near a coast which we were compelled to watch over should not be lost to Great Britain. Certain measures were taken to secure our interests in Kilimanjaro, but the apathy at home was surprising. Nobody in the United Kingdom "would look at the thing," as the phrase goes; no British commercial enterprise could be got to embark in East African ventures; so the matter dropped for a while. Before leaving, however, having bought land at Taveita and other places, I concluded one or two treaties on the chance that they might afford us a foothold if we turned our attention to a development of the country. Then I returned to England, handed over my treaties to the Foreign Office, and said my little say to an indifferent public.

One day, however, in the early part of 1885, Cardinal Manning, whom I furnished, when I could, with information about the slave-trade, took me to the well-known drawing-room of a great lady where people are wont to meet and congregate at intervals to discuss in an informal manner social questions, charities, and philanthropic schemes—one-quarter of them because they really wish to do good, and three-quarters because it is a good and easy way of having their names printed in the *Morning Post* in conjunction with those of leaders of society. The meeting was, of course, to discuss the suppression of the slave-trade, and, equally of course, there was no practical decision arrived at. Our hostess said a few pleasant words to open the ball, a sonorous-voiced M. P. ejaculated platitudes whilst he flirted his coat-tails up and down, two enthusiasts ranted and got hot-faced amid the cool contemptuous glances of the majority of their well-behaved unintere-ted audience.

I was just beginning to weary of this—as I always do weary of hearing society deal sillily with serious subjects, and "society" hardly ever does otherwise; for how can you expect women in over-tight corsets and men in frock-coats, who eat and drink too much and do not read, to have any opinions worth hearing?—when I caught the eye of Sir Henry Green and withdrew with him into an embrasure to relieve our minds in whispers. I told him listlessly at first, and then eagerly as he listened with attention, what I had seen in East Africa, and what were the charms of Kilimanjaro. As soon as I had finished my narrative he said, with enthusiasm, "You must tell all this to Mackinnon," and hurried me off there and then, in a cab to where Sir William Mackinnon was staying. I was made to repeat my exordium, which was pretty much in substance like the last chapter in my book on Kilimanjaro; but Sir William Mackinnon, though he listened kindly, would have none of it. He had not yet got over his disappointment about the Lakes Road and his failure to obtain support in his previous actions on the Zanzibar littoral. So I went away sadly, for though I had talked to Manchester men and London audiences, all alike had derided the feasibility of our "working" East Africa. There were a hundred and one excellent and indisputable reasons why it could not pay.

When the Anglo-German Agreement is signed and ratified, let there be just one or two more public dinners, an inevitable speech or two from African experts, a last leader in the *Times*, and then—silence, and work—hard, unremitting, voiceless, unostentatious work—the kind of work which has been carried on in Nyassaland since 1876 by the Missions and the Lakes Company, and which in the day of to-day has rendered all that land so ripe for a more definite administration, and so ready for our rule. But if behind the unsubstantial froth—a little soapy, too, in taste—there is no solid substratum of good wholesome work achieved; if in spite of laudatory newspaper paragraphs, sensational announcements, after-dinner philanthropy, vague and vast promises, and brightly coloured maps, there is no commensurate result; if the piers so talked about are not put up, the railways still exist in dotted lines in shareholders' pamphlets and have no real existence; if trade routes remain undeveloped, rivers unnavigated, lakes innocent of steamers, sanatoriums unbuilt, and savage tribes unsubdued by force or guile; then the nation, in its bitter disappointment, will show but scant mercy to those on account of whose loud exhortations and ambitious schemes it has risked European complications and generally taken a deuce of a lot of trouble.

A certain company once started in Africa with a distinctly religious bias. They required at the hands of their *employes* an almost equal proficiency in prayer and praise-giving as in book-keeping, surgery, fighting, or engineering. The result of course was, in most cases, that they had but indifferent clerks, unpractised doctors, unwarlike soldiers, and unskilful engineers; while from the religious point of view these half-hearted *employes* were not in it with the thorough-going fervour of the missionaries. I know it is very naughty to say so, but I cannot help disliking such creatures as the preaching soldier, the moral admiral, or the rampageous rollicking parson. The two former should rejoice in their fine animality and cheerful pugnacity, which should only be checked in their action on society by the gentle teaching and pure living of the last named. Another company in its early days, for want of preparation and from poverty, tried to make magistrates of its salesmen, its shipping-clerks, beach-masters, and engineers; but this attempt at combining in the same person magisterial functions and other incongruous work, resulted, as might have been expected, in many a ludicrous or painful miscarriage of justice, and unfair blame was called down on men who were otherwise praiseworthy in their proper avocations.

BENGAL has certainly set Simla an example in connection with the fund for the relief of the destitute survivors of the Balaclava charge, writes the *Englishman*. We are now able to send home a cheque for £400, which has been subscribed almost entirely by the non-official classes in Bengal and Assam.

THE condition of widows is anything but cheering in India, writes the Lahore paper. News, however, comes from Sylhet of a shocking character. A native of Sylhet sold his widowed daughter to a wealthy neighbour for a few rupees who converted her into a slave-girl. Both the delinquents have been brought to book by the Sessions Judge of Sylhet, who convicted and sentenced them to eight years' imprisonment each.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

## THE TRUE STORY OF BARROW ELECTION.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently called at Mr. W. S. Caine's office at Grosvenor-gate, and had a chat with the ex-M.P. for Barrow, the substance of which is subjoined:—

"My following," said Mr. Caine, "was made up of 1,200 Liberal Unionists who voted for me at the last election, and of some eighty Tories, but of scarcely one Gladstonian. During the first four days of the fight Liberals were inquiring who had the best chance, Mr. Duncan or myself, and were preparing to vote for me. But all party men, on receipt of Mr. Gladstone's letter, went against me. It was ridiculous asking me to withdraw; I did not resign to do that, but to vindicate my position, which I did by polling one-fourth of the electorate, three candidates being in the field. As a matter of fact, I made Mr. Duncan's return possible. My supporters, had I withdrawn, would have been very angry, and would have abstained from voting or would have voted for the Tory in about equal proportions. I think that it was a tactical blunder of Mr. Gladstone's appearing to make it hard for Liberal Unionists to return to the Liberal Fold. But the result has justified his action; and all's well that ends well. I shall always be glad to have represented Barrow, which is a gem of a constituency. The uncompromising support of the Government expected from Liberal Unionist members had become a bondage which to me had grown unbearable; at any rate, I am now free."

"And do you feel well disposed towards Sir Wilfred Lawson?"—"The first call that I made on returning to town was on Sir Wilfred Lawson, and, as I hoped and expected, half-an-hour's conversation put an altogether different complexion upon matters. Sir Wilfred is a man of strong opinions, and it is not easy to make him change them. He has always maintained that wherever there are two Liberal candidates in the field, both of whom are ready to vote for direct veto, he cannot interfere. Sir Wilfred Lawson and I are just as good friends to-day as we were before the fight. There has naturally been a lot of comment in the country on his conduct; but if I feel no grievance, I hope nobody else need."

"You made, I think, Mr. Caine, a great point of your electioneering?"—"Certainly: I had no conveyances, no colours, no canvass. On the polling day I published one bill only—'Walk to the poll. Vote for Caine.' The workmen took up the idea with enthusiasm and unanimity. An experienced electioneering friend of mine watched the operations of the conveyances at one of the principal polling places, and neither Mr. Duncan nor Mr. Wainwright brought up in their vehicles twenty men out of a thousand. At the steel works in the dinner hour there was a long line of conveyances. At least 2,000 men marched out of the gate, only three of whom got into conveyances. Wisdom and experience show that conveyances should only be used for lame and sick people. At the next election in Barrow I should think that neither candidate will employ vehicles. I do not condemn canvassing entirely, if it is used only for educational purposes, and to place the views of candidates fairly before the community. My canvass was a daily broad sheet, written by myself, circulated by hand to every elector. There is no doubt that working men hate and detest the stock electioneering methods, and I attribute a good percentage of my poll to the fact that these were entirely abandoned by me. I believe I should have polled fewer votes had I conducted a personal canvass, distributed colours and window cards, driven four-in-hands billed the walls with squibs and catchwords, and taken electors about in private carriages. I estimate I saved £150 by my plan of campaign, as well as endless worry, bother, and risk under the Corrupt Practices Act. If these rubbishy paraphernalia of electioneering were discouraged and abandoned by the Radical party, it would make it much easier for comparatively poor men to enter Parliament."

"Now I suppose you'll take a good holiday, and then take another tour through India?"—"Yes, I am going to India in October. Our temperance work there wants rounding off, and I hope to be able to do something towards confirming and developing the Indian political agency in England, which Mr. William Digby manages, and on the committee of which I sit. I shall also be present at the National Congress meetings, and visit some of the remoter parts of India, especially Burma."

## AN ATTACK ON M. PASTEUR.

A GREAT deal has been heard of M. Pasteur and those experiments by means of which he has arrived at a method of treating hydrophobia in man by inoculation. What has been heard has been mostly praise. A cry, however, is now raised on the other side. In the *National Review*, Dr C. Bell Taylor makes a furious attack on M. Pasteur's "wonderful discovery" and its results. "Is it a wonderful discovery?" he asks. "Well, for my part, I regard this so-called wonderful discovery as the most extraordinary delusion which has afflicted men of science for centuries." Dr. Bell Taylor states the principal part of his case in the following passage:—"When a patient has been bitten by a mad dog, what he has to dread is that some of the poison may have penetrated or may remain in contact with the wound; and it is obvious that if we wish to save him, all our efforts should be directed to the prevention of infection, either by the removal of the virus, its neutralisation by chemical agents or its absolute destruction *in situ*. M. Pasteur does none of these things; on the contrary, he insures inoculation, or professes to insure inoculation, by injecting rabid virus under the skin. If M. Pasteur does not inject rabid virus under the skin, then he does not do what he says he does; if he does inject rabid virus under the skin, then he is more dangerous than the mad dog, because a man may easily escape inoculation from the clumsy open wound inflicted by a dog's tooth, but he cannot escape constitutional contamination when the virus is injected into his cellular tissue with a hypodermic syringe. Suppose M. Pasteur, instead of injecting rabid matter under the skin caused his patients to be bitten again and again by rabid animals—which would be precisely the same thing, though less dangerous—what should we think of the proposition? We do not improve a man's chances who has unfortunately come in contact with disease, or who has contracted it, by giving him more of it; and it appears to me to be the height of unwisdom to suppose that a man who has got a dose of rabid virus will be benefited by more rabid virus." Statistics, he holds, are absolutely fatal to M. Pasteur's contentions. "For instance, the Registrar-General's reports for the whole of France, or what is equivalent to our own Registrar-General's reports, show that the proportion of deaths from hydrophobia for a quarter of a century was 30 per annum (statistics of Tardieu and Brouardel). M. Pasteur commenced to inoculate patients upwards of three years ago, and during the last three years, the proportion of deaths from hydrophobia in that country has risen to 38 per annum, the number of deaths in one year having been 43. Surely that does not look like stamping out hydrophobia in France." The same, he says, holds good as regards England.

## FRENCH HAPPINESS.

The source of French happiness, writes Max O'Rell, is to be found in the thrift of the women from the best middle class to the peasantry. This thrift is also the source of French wealth. We have no railway kings, no oil kings, no silver kings, but we have no tenement houses, no unions, no workhouses. Our lower classes do not ape in ridiculous attires the upper class, either in their habits or dress. The wife of a peasant or of a mechanic wears a simple snowy cap and a serge or cotton dress. The wife of a shopkeeper does not wear any jewelry, because she cannot afford to buy real stones, and her taste is too good to allow of her wearing any false ones. She is not ashamed of her husband's occupation. She does not play the fine lady while her husband is at work; she saves him the expense of a cashier or of an extra clerk by helping him in his business. When the shutters are up she enjoys life with him and is the companion of his pleasures as well as of his hardships. Club life is unknown in France, expect among the very upper classes. Man and wife are constantly together and France is a nation of Darbys and Joans. There is, I believe, no country where men and women go through life on such equal terms as in France. In England—and here again I speak of the masses only—the man thinks himself a much superior being to the woman. It is the same in Germany. In America I should feel inclined to believe that a woman looks down upon a man with a certain amount of contempt. She receives at his hands attentions of all sorts, but I cannot say that I have ever discovered in her the slightest trace of gratitude to man. Will you have a fair illustration of the position of woman in France, in England, and in America? Go to a hotel and watch the arrival of couples in the dining-room. In France you will see them arrive together, walk abreast towards the seat assigned to them, very often arm in arm. In England you will see John Bull leading the way, followed by his meek wife with her eyes cast down. In America behold the dignified, nay, majestic entry of Mrs. Jonathan, a queen going towards her throne, and Jonathan behind!

THERE is considerable friction between the Hindus and Muhammadans of Bahawalpore, says an up-country paper. Recent Congress preachings have not been conducive to good feeling and friendly relations in the State. The frequent changes of vaziers, too, prevent fixity and continuity of administrative policy.

## LORD COLERIDGE ON THINKING FOR OURSELVES.

No doubt, observes Lord Coleridge in the *New Review*, there is an enormous increase in the number of those who can and do read. There is far more general sharpness of apprehension, far greater general interest in public affairs. This on the side of the disciples; but what on the side of the teachers? I put aside of course, such papers as any great statesman or public man may think fit to send to periodicals with his own signature appended to them. I put aside also such papers as, though unsigned, may yet, by an initial, or by a well recognized pseudonym, or by circumstances of publication, or by style, be as certainly ascribed to an individual as if they bore his signature. In such papers well-known men speak to their fellow citizens with such weight as may be due to their characters, and with such power as they may chance to possess. But what do we know as to the mass of newspaper writing, and as to a great portion of what appears in magazines and reviews; who they are who lay down the law for us day by day on all things human and divine; who reflect rather than create public opinion, and give currency to thoughts, generally speaking, not their own; where they come from, what they know, what are their characters, what powers they have beyond that of smart writing? Of all these things, things surely desirable to know as to the men we allow to do our thinking for us, we know absolutely nothing. Sometimes by chance we do know an editor or a writer who is only an editor or a writer, and we shall generally find them much poorer creatures in the flesh than in the pages of their publications; and shall feel sure that those who quote their printed words as oracles of wisdom would remain entirely unimpressed by the same sentiments in the mouths of their authors delivered across a dining-table or in a drawing-room.

Nay, I will go further. In the course of a long life I have written much myself, and I have been amused to hear praises accorded to my articles, which I am very sure would never have been accorded if my authorship had been even suspected. I well knew that the articles were poor stuff, and my friends also would have soon found this out if they had known where they came from. Further, I have known at least four men amongst my dear and intimate friends who did little else but write in periodicals of various characters and various opinions. I have survived them all, and I can give them no pain by speaking the truth about them. They were exceptional men, men of high academical distinction, of great literary gifts, of wide and deep general cultivation; men, all of them, as good, as generous, as high-minded as any man I ever knew. But they had, each of them, distinct intellectual faults and weaknesses. Charming as companions, to be loved and reverenced as friends, there was not one of them, nevertheless, at whose feet I, a loyal friend, would have sat, or whom I would have taken for my master; and I am sure not one of the thousands who read their thoughts and adopted them but would have said the same, had he known them as I did. I admit it is not fair to depreciate a class by taking bad examples, which every class must needs contain. I have instanced, therefore, in the very best I knew, and I say, speaking of these admirable men, that even with such men as these, the system which makes them despots of opinion is a bad one; and if it is bad with such men as these, what is it with the great mass of writers who are allowed to form our judgments and sometimes to guide our conduct? What can they know of the vast majority of subjects on which they undertake to instruct us? How can they even give us of their best under the strain and pressure and necessary haste which periodical writing entails?

You will not suppose me guilty of the folly and ingratitude of thinking or speaking disparagingly of the Press on the whole, or of the work that it has done. Milton and Lord Erskine would have taught me better, if on this subject I needed teaching. That the Press undoubtedly has faults, is only what may be said of every other human institution. Its occasional licence is, perhaps, the price we pay for its liberty; but, on the whole, its enormous power has been exercised for good, and the good it has done has been as enormous as its power. Neither in their sphere do I undervalue, nor would I be guilty of the bad taste of speaking with any scorn of men just as good as I am; many of them much better and abler, and from whom I doubt not I could learn very much. These things are foreign to my present purpose, which is not to attack or depreciate any human being, but to assert, with all the energy I can command, the duty of independent thinking and forming individual judgments; and I object to the periodical Press and periodical writers only if, and only so far forth as, they interfere with this duty, and make the performance of it by each of us more difficult. I should indeed be ashamed of myself if I could forget that abuses have perished which would have flourished but for the Press; that many an injustice has ceased which but for the Press would still have been perpetrated; and that it has first created and then fostered that general intelligence and healthy interest in public affairs of which, as a nation, we are so justly proud.

The *Manchester Courier*, criticising Lord Coleridge's remarks referring to journalism, says:—"As regards the duties of publicists, on which his ideas are no clearer than on their credentials, we claim, with Frederick Greenwood, that it is the business of a journalist, equally to express his own thoughts and to give expression to and popularise the thoughts of others; to represent not crotchety specialisation, but average culture and common sense; to cultivate a habit of discrimination, and to be independent; and, lastly, we might add, to condense and crystallise verbosity, whether of speakers, judges, preachers, or grand and garrulous old men, so as to make the best ideas available for those whose time is money. We should here like to deal at greater length with this effusion, so full of errors, but space only permits us to refer to one other glaring misapprehension. 'How,' asks Lord Coleridge, 'can they even give us of their best under the strain and pressure and unnecessary haste which periodical writing entails.' Turning to a higher authority, we take down a volume of De Quincey, and need scarcely apologise for quoting the following passage—'But my own experience, in common with that of many other writers, has taught me that the disadvantages of hurry are not without their compensations. . . . It is certain that the fierce compression of mental activities which takes place in such a struggle, though painful and exhausting, has the effect of suddenly unlocking cells in the brain, and revealing evanescent gleams of original feeling, or startling suggestions of novel truth, that would not have obeyed a less fervent magnetism.'"

## HOW MEN BEHAVE IN BATTLE.

DURING a war, says a writer in the *Detroit Free Press*, we read of companies falling back, regiments giving ground and brigades becoming demoralised, and the average reader takes it for cowardice and openly expresses his contempt. No man ever went into battle twice alike. No company, regiment, or brigade were ever situated twice alike. A man may be very brave in one battle and very timid in the next. His physical and mental conditions have much to do with it. A private soldier knows the position of his entire brigade in a fight. If the position is a strong one he is encouraged; if the flanks are exposed or the defences weak he is nervous and apprehensive. In a panic I have seen men cry like children. I have seen others tremble and sit down from weakness. Every fresh report adds to the feeling of terror, and by-and-by pride and discipline gave way to a grand rush, and it is every man for himself. No one stops to reason; no one cares whether his comrade is ahead or behind. This is called cowardice, but it is not. It is panic—the terror of battle—a senseless but powerful something which seizes the bravest men and makes children of them. I have seen soldiers discharge their muskets into the air when the enemy was within point blank range. I have seen plenty of them drop on their faces and tremble and groan and cry. This was a case where every man saw his hopelessness of attack. He felt that he was pushed forward to be shot down. There was no way for retreat until the lines should fall back. I have seen the best soldiers and the oldest fighters win their medals in one battle and show the white feather in the next. I saw a second lieutenant almost cry for the privilege of leading a charge. And yet at another encounter he fell into a ditch and pretended to be hit so as to drop behind in the charge. Cowards never go to war. If they get into the ranks through the draft they desert or commit suicide. It is only brave men who face the grim monster on the field of battle, and next to the foe his worst enemy is a terror which seizes him as a chill or fever might come on, and there is no remedy for it except to get away from the screaming missiles of death until one's nerve returns.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

## THE NEW DESTROYER.

A NAVAL correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes to that journal:—The distinguished party which on Saturday accepted Mr. Edward Stanhope's invitation to witness some experiments with the Brennan torpedo, and with the Watkin position-finder, at the western mouth of the Solent, spent a pleasant and suggestive, if not an altogether satisfactory day. The pleasure and suggestion were supplied by the really wonderful performances of the Brennan; the dissatisfaction by the wintry weather, and by the combination of circumstances which confined the gunnery part of the entertainment to the firing of a couple of projectiles from the earthworks above old Cliff End Fort. Nearly all the naval and military bigwigs were present, besides several foreign officers, who were judiciously permitted to see just enough to puzzle them, and no more. There were also princes and members of both Houses in profusion. Most of the naval people went on board Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell's yacht. The remaining guests embarked in the War Office steamer Burgoyne, and enjoyed the strange experience of a trip in the Solent in a craft, the skipper of which was an officer of Royal Engineers in uniform.

The experiments took place off Cliff End Fort, a work on the Isle of Wight side, immediately facing Hurst Castle, and separated from that formidable fortress by less than a mile of water. The Burgoyne lay close under Cliff End, the heights behind which are covered with tier above tier of batteries, armed with heavy guns, but, alas! as yet with only muzzle-loaders. Cliff End Fort is one of the few stations on the coast at which facilities at present exist for working the redoubtable Brennan torpedo. The outward and visible signs of the torpedo station are confined to a species of lean-to shed, which is built against the northern side of the old fort, and which covers a narrow tramway that runs down at a gentle angle from a mysterious door into the sea. Somewhere in the rear of the door there is a 100 horse-power steam-engine, the functions of which are to turn two huge reels. The torpedo is a hollow steel spindle. In its head is a charge of 200 lb. of blasting gelatine: in its body are a hydrostatic device for regulating its depth, a mass of delicate machinery, and two reels, upon each of which is wound a great length of strong steel wire. Erect on the summit of its back is a steel flagstaff 8 ft. high, surmounted by a little flag. The torpedo having been launched, motion is imparted to its two screws by the simple operation of rapidly unwinding by means of the engine on shore the wire from the reels in the body of the machine. The more quickly you unwind the more speedy becomes the motion of the torpedo away from you. The more you pull, the more you accelerate the runaway; and, meanwhile, you guide it wither you will by unwinding one wire more rapidly than the other, and by so giving a greater number of revolutions to one screw than to the other. The interior of the Brennan torpedo is unknown territory to all but a very few people; but such is its general geography.

Only one Brennan had before Saturday ever been exploded. It was decided on Saturday to expend another. An old merchant-brig was towed at a speed of nine knots, and at a distance of about twelve hundred yards, past the fort. When she was nearly abreast of it a Brennan was launched. At an immense rate of speed the torpedo, leaping like a great fish in the water and then settling down to a depth of six or seven feet, darted out into the channel, got into the wake of the brig, rounded her stern, and went plump into her on the starboard quarter. A great jet of black and white smoke, a violent upheaval of smashed spars and timbers, and a dull report followed; and, as the smoke cleared, the unfortunate brig, which seemed to be absolutely shaken to pieces, slowly sank. Four minutes after she had been struck she was beneath the water, which all round was covered with her wreckage. Next came luncheon at the Totland Bay Hotel, with Mr. Stanhope in the chair, supported by Prince Henry of Battenberg and by Prince Aloise Esterhazy; and after luncheon the experiments with the Watkin position-finder. This device enables a commanding officer, who may be far away from a battery, to direct with great accuracy the fire of that battery upon any desired portion of the area in front; and it is particularly useful for the direction of fire at high angles, as it renders it possible for guns so fired to be mounted altogether out of sight of an enemy. But there were so many yachts and small craft beating about in the only direction in which firing was safe that there was considerable delay ere even two shots could be got rid of; and it cannot be said that either of these fairly demonstrated the great merits of Major Watkin's invention. In fact, this part of the exhibition was to some extent a fiasco. In the first experiment with the Brennan the comparatively rapid movement of the brig had not, of course, allowed time for the proper showing off of the marvellous manœuvring powers of the weapon. Had Lieutenant Seaman, R. E., who controlled the torpedo, caused it, as he might have done, to wander hither and thither, he would probably have missed his prey. As a finale, therefore, to the day's proceedings, an uncharged Brennan was run, and was made to raise and lower itself in the water, to turn to port and starboard, and at last—always at a speed of twenty knots or more—to return home. There could be but one opinion as to the invention. It is a mechanical triumph.

But its value as an engine of war cannot so readily be appraised. On Saturday it was worked in absolutely favourable circumstances. No one was endeavouring to checkmate it. It had the game to itself. Would it have blown up or even struck its victim had the latter, instead of being a towed and unmanned hulk, been a smart modern 17-knot cruiser, armed with all the resources of naval civilization, and manned by alert, cool, and resourceful officers and crew? Possibly yes; possibly no. There seems to be a conviction among naval men that if a big shell could be exploded in the water close to the advancing Brennan, the concussion would cause the destruction of the torpedo. Projectiles which will burst upon entering water can be manufactured; nay, they are manufactured, and are used with the Zalinski dynamite gun. What would be the effect of such a shell exploded within a few yards of a live Brennan? Would the torpedo's own charge withstand the shock? would the controlling wires withstand it? These are points which might advantageously be tested. We should then know better than we now do what is the real fighting value of a weapon for which we have paid over £100,000.

## A JAPANESE INTERVIEW.

MISS SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN, in her "New Social Departure," tells the following story of a Japanese newspaper interview during her visit to Yokohama:—

"Did the radies arrive to the Duke of Westminster?" he asked. "We believe they did." Note-book produced. "How old is rady?" "I—I forget," falsified this historian, "forty-five, I believe." "O then, rady, your friend is not so old? Older? More old?" "I am twenty-two years of age," said Orthodocia gravely, with a reproachful glance at me, "and I weigh ten stone. Height, 5 ft. 5 in. In shoes I am in the habit of wearing fives: in gloves, 6½." The reporter scribbled convulsively. "Radies will study Japanese porrytics—please say." "I beg pardon?" "Yes." Fills another page. Orthodocia suavely, "Are they produced here to any extent?" "We have many porryticers—ribarer, conservative, monarchist." "We have come," I said distinctly—Orthodocia bears testimony to the fact that I said it distinctly—"to see Japan as far as Japan will permit. We confess that our impressions will naturally be superficial, but we hope to represent the crust so charmingly that nobody will ask for any of the interior of the—well—of the pie."

After a good deal more, with an account of their journey through the Rockies, the reporter retired, but reappeared next day with a report and translation of the interview:—

"Yesterday by Canada steamer radies arrived. The correspondent, who is me, went to Grand Hotel, which the radies is. Radies is of Canada, and in-the-time-before of England. They have a beautiful countenance. . . . Object of radies' rocomotion to make beautiful their minds. Miss Elder-Rady answered, 'Our object is to observe habits, makings, and beings of the Japanese nation. And other objects is to examine the art and drawing, and education from the exterior of the confectionery.' . . . Miss Younger-Radv-measuring ten-stone-and-wearing-six-shoes-and-a-half, continue, From Montreal to Canada the distance is three thousand mires. 'While we are passing the distance between Mount Rocky I had a great danger, for the snow over the mountain is falling, and the rail-road shall be cut off. Therefore by the snow-shade which is made by the tree its falling was defend.' Speaking finish. The ladies is to took their caravansery attending among a few days. Ladies has the liability of many news."

"SUICIDES among young females by means of opium in the Lower Provinces," writes a Bengali correspondent, "are increasing so largely that natives propose some restriction should be put by Government on the sale of opium in the bazars." There is no objection to this; but is there objection to trying to conceal the fact that the real evil is the cause, and not the means of suicide? If Hindu women were happier, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, they would readily consent to live, even though opium were lying at their doors. These considerations, however, do not strike the Hindu, who is prone to contend that the opium is at fault, and not he.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH writes to a home paper as follows from Toronto, Canada, under date June 25:—The accounts of your political situation which come to us not only through the cable but through private correspondence, are to any one who loves England almost heart-rending. The country seems to be in real peril.

If the minority will not let the majority govern, there is an end of Parliamentary Government. You come to anarchy, and morally to civil war. This apparently is now the state of things in the House of Commons. The Opposition contains elements not only of the most violent faction, but of actual disaffection, in alliance with the foreign enemies of the Kingdom. Its leaders are making, it seems with fatal effect, the most incendiary appeals to the passions of the masses, countenancing resistance to the law in Ireland, and stirring up provincial hatreds, not in Ireland only but in Scotland and Wales, against the integrity of the nation. Of the consequences to national institutions evidently they are reckless. You are threatened with confusion and dismemberment.

The House of Commons was intended to be only the representation of the people before the Crown, the Crown itself being the Government. But the House has now become the Government and the only Government which you have. At the same time it has become utterly unfit to govern. By the rivalry of leaders of faction, some styling themselves Liberals, some Conservatives, the franchise has been extended till the qualified element of the constituency is completely swamped by the unqualified; and this has been done without any revision of the Constitution as a whole or any care to fit its conservative elements for bearing the increased strain. The destiny of the country and of the empire at the next general election will be decided by farm labourers, worthy but grossly ignorant and gullible, denationalized factory hands, and the disaffected peasantry of Ireland. The House of Commons has been deprived of independence by the caucus. It is unable to maintain order in its debates or to protect itself from insult. Legislation is bogged in obstruction. Anything like deliberation is at an end. You have come, I repeat, morally to civil war. It is very likely that after the next general election your governing assembly will be an organ of social revolution.

The names and forms of monarchy and aristocracy, surviving the realities, have hoodwinked even your statesmen, and you have slid into the most unbridled of democracies, while you still fancied yourselves to be living under Conservative institutions.

The system of general elections itself has become utterly obsolete and inappropriate now that supreme power has vested in the House of Commons. A general election is no longer a mere choice of representatives to carry the wishes and grievances of the people to the foot of the throne. The government and the whole policy of the Empire are now thrown into the cauldron of a desperate fiction-fight, in which patriotism and the feeling of fellow-citizenship are lost; while the leaders of the factions bid against each other with reckless promises of change. The presidential elections in the United States are dangerous enough: it begins to be feared that if they go on they will overstrain the Republic. Yet in them the contest is only for the executive power of the Federal Government, the Federal Legislature, as well as all the State Governments and Legislatures, being elected in another way. Moreover, the presidential election can come only at stated periods, whereas general elections in England are always hanging over the head of Parliament. It is for the purpose of forcing on a general election in which the Opposition thinks it would win, that obstruction is now being carried on in the House of Commons.

There is apparently little use in attempting to legislate, at least on burning questions, while the organ of legislation is totally out of gear. To put it into gear, and at the same time avert the danger of anarchy and socialistic revolution ought, surely, to be your first care. Strong measures, no doubt, would be required; but there need be no scruple in resorting to them, or in using the cloture to any necessary extent in pushing them through, since the Opposition has thrown down the gauntlet of Parliamentary civil war. Danger of actual civil war there can be none while the public force is sound and is in your hands. After the next general election, remember, the public force may pass from the hands of the national and anti-revolutionary party to those of the party of dismemberment and revolution.

## THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

THE Tudors, observes a writer in *Cornhill*, were particularly fond of savage punishments; most readers will remember how, in the reign of Elizabeth, a man named Stubbs lost his hand for writing a pamphlet of Radical tendencies. And in the reign of Elizabeth's little brother there was an Act passed to the effect that anyone striking with a weapon in a churchyard should lose an ear. Now, readers of Mark Twain will remember a certain dog named Andrew Jackson who enacted that any dog fighting with *him* should lose a hind leg. But Andrew had not foreseen the case of a dog who should have no hind leg to lose. Consequently, when the case arose that legislator was taken aback, and the result was serious. But if that dog had read the Statutes at Large, he would have been put on his guard by an analogous case duly provided for in the statute now under consideration. The makers of that Act, wiser than Andrew Jackson, foresaw the case of an offender who should have no ears to lose. So they enacted, "and if the persons so offending have none ears whereby they should receive such punishment, that then they may be burned in the cheek with a hot iron having the letter F therein whereby they may be known for fraymakers and fighters." But this Act was mild and gentle compared with one passed in the reign of Edward's father, whereby the crime of poisoning was punishable by boiling alive. Mr. Froude apologises for this Act! But even Mr. Froude does not venture to apologise for the Act passed in the thirty-third year of his hero, whereby the punishment for striking in the king's palace a blow whereby blood was shed was that "the right hand be stricken off before the Lord Great Master, or, in his absence, before the treasurer of the Marshal-sea." Then, with the most cold-blooded ferocity, the statute goes on to prescribe all the details of the savage Act. There is to be present, we are told, "the king's chief surgeon to sear the stump when the hand is stricken off." The sergeant of the pantry is to be present "to give bread to the party that shall have his hand so stricken off." And the sergeant of the cellar is to attend "then and there ready with a pot of red wine to give the same party to drink after his hand is so stricken off and the stump seared. Mark the nice attention to detail so characteristic of great minds—the wine is to be *red* wine, and it is not to be given immediately after the cutting—the bread would do then; the wine was to be kept to revive the victim after the more trying operations of searing. How Sir Mungo Malagrowther, in the "Fortunes of Nigel," gloats over the prospective sufferings of the hero under the searing process! The sergeant of the ewry had to come "with clothes sufficient for the surgeon to occupy about the same execution." The "ewry" was probably the lavatory, from the ewers kept there, and the "clothes" would be the towels. The master cook also "shall be then and there ready and bring with him a dressing-knife, and shall deliver the same knife to the sergeant of the larder who shall aslo be then and there ready and hold upright the dressing-knife till execution be done." It is clear that the surgeon was in attendance, only to attend to the victim after the cutting, and not to do it himself, for it seems that the amputation was done by the rough-and-ready method of laying the knife on the wrist and striking it with a beetle brought to the spot by the sergeant of the woodyard together with "a cord and staple to bind the said hand." The most curious detail in the business is the attendance of the "sergeant of the poultry . . . . with a cock in his hand ready for the surgeon to wrap about the same stump when the hand shall be so striken off." And the most gruesome detail is the presence of the "chief ferrer", or blacksmith "to bring with him searing-irons to deliver to the surgeon *when they be hot*." Lastly, the groom of the falconry is to be "then and there ready with vinegar and cold water and give attendance upon the surgeon." Truly the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

THE application of the Volunteer officers that they may become eligible for presentation at Court in right of their commissions, and irrespective of their private station, writes the *World*, is decidedly unseasonable just at a time when the Levees have been so frightfully crowded that it is clear that the number held by the Prince of Wales will have to be increased next year. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are anxious that the Volunteer petition shall be rejected, and all the Court officials are against it. The prospect of several thousands of Volunteer officers being added to the prodigious lists of persons who have been or who may be presented at Court, is quite appalling to the persons concerned in such functions.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4

## SOME GEMS FROM THE SALON CATALOGUES.

WHO was the marvellous being that translated the catalogues of the rival French Salons? asks the *Pall Mall*. Was he a young Lycéen, or were the names of the pictures given as examination work? We [illegible] not say; but it must be a very ignorant native of the British Isles, one whose French must be [illegible] if it be not more lucid to him than the [illegible] What, for example, are a "capsters," a "[illegible] woman," and "A good beast"?—a picture [illegible] ing a woman with two children—*Une bonne* [illegible] *Une jeune fille* becomes a "young maid," and [illegible] *de femme* "woman's vision." Passing on, [illegible] a "sheep's slaughter," a "price distribution," [illegible] "young maid at dressing." But more wonderful [illegible] *bureau de nourrices* turned into "The wet-nurse [illegible] equalling the funny blunder so many English [illegible] make in wanting a *nourrice* to nurse their old parents in sickness. "In the fine days" we see a "Girl to the Duck," and by another ingenious paraphrase, *un panneau decoratif* becomes a "decorative pane." Hard by these decorative panes we see two old folks walking home to their "huts and their hearths" (*cœurs*), but if they don't hurry they will be caught in a "sturm." After their "breakfast's end," which consists of a "popular treat," they go and look after their "sheeps." What, think you, a "popular treat" may be? Fare for the populace! Poor "Spinster of Zeven," who in the world would identify you with *La jeune fileuse de Zeven*?

Let us commend to Mr. Horsley a "Naked sketch" as seen at "one vernissage day at the Palace of the Champs-Elysées." "At the fields," a woman and a boy seem much blown by the wind; but their fate is better than "The less unhappies" who are pottering about outside a *bureau de bienfaisance* in the rain and slush. *Restes du Camp de Boulogne* has quite bowled over our translator. He makes it "The camp at Boulogne (Remainders)."

"After bath" at "the Riversides," peasants go to the "Hay Mow," but the elegant world takes its coffee on the "Terrass" "At the Seine sides," and then enters into a "Politic discussion." "Turkys" enjoy life in "An orchar," where "Normand appels" grow, and some Orientals are described as "Cooper cleaners." Paris used to be clean and clear of fog, but apparently *on a change tout cela*; for the "Winter's fogg at the door of Courcelles" is somewhat thick.

The cause of advanced evolution seems served by a bas-relief bearing the title "Young mother with his child"; and the "Calf's Luncheon" would serve as a poster for Messrs. Spiers and Pond. We commend the publisher of the catalogue of the "Société Nationale" for his excellent illustrations as well as his advanced English, and think that he ought to be rewarded at the "Distribution of prices at the Industry Palace."

Somewhat less droll is the old Salon catalogue, but still it produces some unique examples of our language, for instance, "Heathern of the Long-Rock, forest of Fontainebleau"; the Blind of Jéricho"; "Furbisher" (*fourbisseur*); "My Catch" (*Ma pêche*; "Courtesy to the Moon" (*Les reverences à la lune*); "A girl of Cancale transporting the old wood from the oyster-parks"; "A Wedding to Didenheim"; "Gulliver, to Brobdingnac attends the dressing of a Lady of Honour"; "Loading the Seaweeds"; Hereditary Transmission"; "Christ and the Samaritan Woman"; "An Alm." "Dante perceives Paolo and Francesca da Rimini in the Torments of the Voluptuaries" seems a *pendant* to the "Seven Troubadours; fondation of the Floral Games." But still funnier is the "Tilding of Lances" for "*La joute a la lance*"; and who would not be proud of translating the proverb, *Ventre affame n'a pas d'oreilles* by "An hungry belly has no ears," and *La messe a Pavan*, by "Mess at Pavan"? or "*Bateau disparu*" by "Disapeared boat."

"Way of the Forge" has a religious ceremonial air about it, and "Orient Flower" is suggestive of the East. But, lest we become vain glorious of our superior French let us bear in memory the young Englishman who, desiring a boot-jack, asked for a "*tire-bouchon pour mes chasseurs*," as he was going for a walk upon the Bully Vards.

## MR. STANLEY'S WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE day the mail left, a home paper wrote:—Mr. Stanley is daily becoming the recipient of costly, curious, and comical presents. They include almost everything the ingenuity of man can devise, ranging from most magnificent sets of plate to old worn out copies of travels and pieces of Aberdeen granite! Among the latest arrivals, the gift from the officers of the advance guard of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition is perhaps the most interesting. It is a most beautiful overmantle made of ebony and silver, resting upon an easel of the same wood, the overmantle itself being decorated with the photographs of Messrs. Stairs, Parke, Nelson, and Jephson—one at each corner, with one of Stanley in the centre.

Messrs. Henry Harburg have presented the great explorer with a very valuable patent gold geographical watch—the first of its kind. It looks exceedingly beautiful in its dark velvet case, owing to its many-coloured dial. The peculiarity of this watch is that by merely glancing at it one can tell the exact time in almost every important city in the world.

It is not, however, possible to enumerate even the wonderful presents that have reached the hero-bridegroom, but we cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that Wales sent two gifts to him on Wednesday, one being a large Family Bible, from the Rev. W. Hughes, of Colwyn Bay, and another a handsomely framed and embossed poem of welcome from Mr. Davies—the secretary of the proposed Welsh Exhibition in London.

The following are the congratulations of the tenantry on Mr. Tennant's estate in Wales, which accompany certain presents specified below:—

To Miss Dorothy Tennant, Cadoxton Lodge, Neath,
Glamorganshire.

We, the undermentioned lessees, tenants, workmen, and others connected with the Tennant Canal and Estate, respectfully beg your acceptance of a silver salver and salad bowl upon the occasion of your marriage to Henry Morton Stanley, Esqr., the intrepid African explorer. We would avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our sincere and hearty congratulations upon the auspicious event. We greatly rejoice you are to be married to a gentleman whose name is a household word, and whose enterprise and bravery in the causes of exploration, science, and civilization, have commanded such universal admiration. We desire your acceptance of the presents, not on account of their intrinsic value, but as an expression of our esteem and goodwill towards yourself and the other members of your highly respected family, with whom our relations have always been of the most gratifying character. Sincerely trusting that your future will be one of unalloyed happiness and prosperity, we beg to remain faithfully yours, Thomas Williams, Sunny Bank (and ninety-one other signatures).

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley will, immediately after the wedding to-morrow, proceed to Scotland, thence to Switzerland, and afterwards to Paris. On leaving the Continent Mr. Stanley and his bride will make a tour in Wales, and will stay at Cadoxton Lodge, Neath, the residence of the bride's mother. Mr. Stanley will, during his tour in Wales, receive the freedom of Cardiff and Swansea. On November 29 Mr. and Mrs. Stanley' accompanied by Mrs. Tennant, will sail for New York, where they will be joined by Mr. Coombe Tennant, brother of the bride. The party will make a tour in America, and will afterwards return to England.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

### JULY 31.

### STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with Buenos Ayres restored and messages can be delivered.

A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 2nd August.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

With effect from 1st August the Tariff per word [illegible] telegrams between India west of Chittagong and Europe will be reduced to Rs. 2-8 via Suez and Teheran and Rs. 2-4 via Turkey. Press messages from India and Burma to the United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran thirteen annas per word.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

## PURE PERSONALITIES.

When the Duc d'Orleans was in India recently, writes a home paper, not only his pleasant ways and natural urbanity commended themselves to the appreciative Anglo-Indian society, but his undeniable pluck and fine coolness in danger. On one occasion, when [illegible] hunting, the infuriated tiger sprang on to the [illegible] his Royal Highness's elephant, and thence as[illegible]owdah in which the Prince was alone. [illegible] paws were over the barrier, the occupant [illegible] the crisis, although the animal [illegible] with one blow of its paw. It then fell [illegible] only to be bagged next day by [illegible] about the same spot. This incident [illegible] reproduced in a grand natural history [illegible] land Ward, F.Z.S., for the prince, [illegible] design is full of significant power [illegible] lent by his Royal Highness to [illegible] exhibition, and has just been placed in [illegible] Indian section.

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Mr. Bellamy, whose book has now made him famous, is of old New England stock, and is the son of a minister. He wrote several novels before he produced "Looking Backward," but these did not find public favor until after his masterpiece had been published. Mr. Bellamy was formerly on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*. It is stated that about [illegible],000 pirated copies of "Looking Backward" have been sold in this country. It would be interesting to know how much money Mr. Bellamy has received from the publishers. You see that our publishers are not above doing a little pirating business when they can get hold of an American work likely to have a large sale.

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Mr. Leslie Stephen is visiting Mr. James Russell Lowell at Cambridge Mass. "I have come to America," he says, "to see my friend Mr. Lowell. I shall stay about three weeks, and shall spend my whole time here in Cambridge. I do not intend to travel. I came merely to visit a few of my friends who live here in Cambridge, several Harvard professors among them. I have been in America twice before—in 1863 and 1868. Both times I visited Mr. Lowell, and did not travel much. I came to look at American life in the war time, and to get an idea of the feeling here in the north."

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Madame Darmesteter, who contributes a twenty-five page article on "The Workmen of Paris" to the *Fortnightly Review*, is the English poetess and novelist, Miss A. Mary F. Robinson, who was lately married under somewhat romantic conditions to James Darmesteter, the distinguished French professor and Orientalist. In her excellent article Madame Darmesteter traces the condition of the Paris workmen from 1390 to 1890. It is a valuable contribution to the histroy of economics, giving evidence of wide research, and shows that Madame Darmesteter is capable of doing more serious work than that by which she is more generally known.

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Mdlle. Marie Bashkirtseff says in her journal when a child, speaking of her dreams, "Then I was the first singer in the world. I accompanied myself on the harp while singing, and I was carried in triumph, I don't know where or by whom." Perhaps Mdlle. Marguerite Gutzweiller had the same dreams, and they unlike the Fantaisirung of Mdlle. Bashkirtseff have been realised. Mdlle. Gutzweiller has recently come to London, after a career of hard work and success in Paris. She is tall and most divinely fair, with brown eyes and beautiful curling golden hair. She has a rich sweet soprano voice, and accompanies herself charmingly on the harp. She will undoubtedly have a great success in London, and only requires to be heard to be the lion—or the lioness—of the season.

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Mr. Gladstone forms the subject of the "study in character" in this month's *New Review*. With reference to one of the least-known phases of Mr. Gladstone's character, the writer says :—"A most engaging quality of Mr. Gladstone's character is his courtesy. It is invariable and universal. He has the ceremonious manner of the old school, and alike to young and old, men and women, he pays the compliment of assuming that they are on his own intellectual level and furnished with at least as much information as will enable them to follow and to understand him. Indeed, his manner towards his intellectual inferiors is almost ludicrously humble. He consults, defers, inquires; argues his point where he would be fully justified in laying down the law, and eagerly seeks information from the mouths of babes and sucklings.

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Mr. James Maclean who has taken such an active part in opposing the Directors' Liability Bill, is, like his colleague in the fight, Sir Roper Lethbridge, a retired Anglo-Indian. But while the latter held an important post under the Indian Government, Mr. Maclean's connection with India was unofficial and journalistic. Since he has been home he has, like many other retired Indians, been drawn into the City whirpool, and is the director of three companies.

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The beauties described in the July number of the new lady's paper are Maude Millett, Olga Nethersole, and Mary Moore, and Mr. A. Teixeira de Mattos supplies the description. As Mr. de Mattos is, no doubt, a connoisseur in the matter of beauty his descriptions will be interesting. Here is Miss Millett :—"A small, delicately-shaped head surmounted with light brown hair, a rare tint, worn high off the forehead. A pair of pale, grey-blue eyes, very large and full of expression. A small nose, a very small mouth, a rounded chin, a pretty ear. The face of the heroine of an English novel."

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[illegible] Mary Moore is pronounced by Mr. de Mattos to [illegible] "the incarnation of all that is most acceptable in the national types of Ireland," and is thus described :—"A pale beauty, with an exquisite tint of pearly whiteness. What colour there is shows a metallic element. Her abundant hair is copper-brown, her bright brown eyes gleam like burnished copper, and are set in the bluest of whites. She has the tints of a pre-Raphealite model. The nose is long and sensitive, the mouth small and mobile, the chin pointed, the ear as nearly perfect as it were possible to find. Slight irregularities of feature here and there only bestow additional piquancy to the face, while the eyes, with their varying lights, serve to give to Miss Moore that charming Irish expression on which I dilate above. Now full of wistful almost sorrowful, humour, now brightening up with arch and lively banter, always filled with the tender light of kindness and natural gentleness, her eyes are unique for sympathetic beauty.

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"Miss Moore's figure is so slight and frail and delicate that it seems hardly to exist. It is almost as ethereal as the happy, gentle nature that beams through the copper-brown eyes. One of the prettiest and sweetest figures on the English stage, which, it is almost a truism to say, would, were she ever to leave it, lose one of its brightest and daintiest ornaments."

---

Stanley's book in America has brought him a princely sum from the publishers, Messrs. Scribner, the amount paid being, it is said, £18,000. This reward, says a contemporary, the explorer could not have enjoyed, except as an American citizen. Had he been a defenceless British author, with no right but those of courtesy, he might have felt grateful for a pittance of £300.

A man named Benjamin Lewis became bankrupt on February 27, 1885. Now he is the owner of a mine estimated to be worth £17,400,000. Lewis was estimated to be a very rich man when he failed, and, being a popular man, his friends subscribed the sum of 50,000 dols., which they gave him to make a fresh start in life. Lewis took the money and went to Tin Cup (Colorado), where he lost it all. He was reduced to his last dollar when he discovered the new mine.

Attention has recently been drawn in Trans-atlantic contemporaries to the difficulties which the present fashion of having bodies roughly embalmed shortly after death throws in the way of any toxicological inquiry as to the cause of death. It appears to be the custom for the undertaker, very soon after the breath has left the body, to pour into the mouth and into the chief cavities a quantity of a strong solution of arsenic and corrosive sublimate to delay decomposition. It is already evident that the medico-legal objection is not merely a theoretical one. In a recent number of an American contemporary, writes the *Lancet*, a physician mentions a case in which a young married woman died with symptoms which were held to point to arsenical poisoning. Unfortunately, none of the vomited matters had been saved, and before a post-mortem examination was made and the viscera handed over to an analyst, the undertaker had, as a matter of routine, introduced a large quantity of preserving fluid containing arsenic into the body, so that the analyst's examination and report were entirely valueless. It seems likely that measures will be taken to prevent this method of embalming until an unequivocal certificate as to the cause of death has been given by the medical man in charge of the case.

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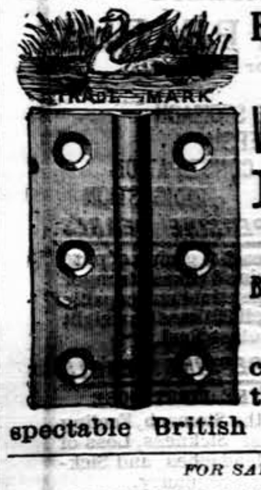

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## WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

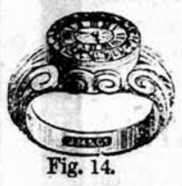


Fig. 14.

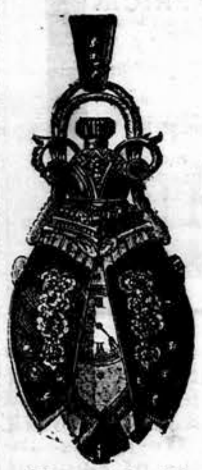
The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

Marquise, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ... | 165 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ... | 850 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ... | 660 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls... | 500 |
| Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch | 925 |
| A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... | 700 |
| An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ... | 950 |
| A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ... | 1,000 |

### THE BEETLE WATCH.



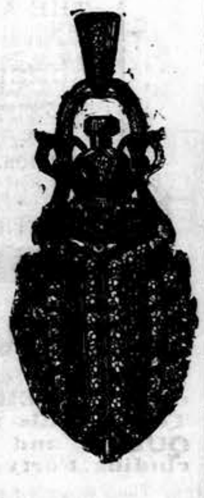


Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds .. ... | 680 |
| In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ... | 1,050 |

Fig. 13, Rs. 550. Fig. 12, Rs. 1,600.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter ... | 400 |
| A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ¾ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ... | 1,100 |

*Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.*

---

# LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

*Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

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# DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
# MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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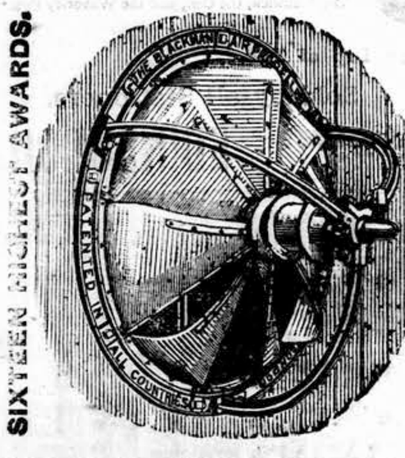
SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE
# BLACKMAN
## Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

**Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.**

## THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

*If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.*

**BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD.,**
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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!
## HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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# Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
# Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
## IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.*

*In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.*

**PRECAUTION & WARNING.**—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa [illegible] claims at once that it is not pure.

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## CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.
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PRIZE MEDAL
FOR OIL STOVES
AWARDED
MANCHESTER 1875
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APPLIANCES
FOR
DOMESTIC
ECONOMY.

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FOR
OIL STOVES
INTERNATIONAL
FOOD & COOKERY
APPLIANCES
EXHIBITION,
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THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE STOVES IN THE WORLD.

THE ONLY PERFECT OIL STOVES MADE.

TO BE HAD FROM THE

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# R. DITMAR,
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The American "Leader" Lantern.

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*"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."*

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

# BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
# FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

## MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
**7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.**

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

# Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

*The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.*

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
**Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.**
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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WHISKY

**Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.**

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

**The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.**

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# CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

**Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.**

*It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.*

**Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.**

*None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.*

REGISTERED.

UNION

TRADE MARK.

**Sole Agents for India:**
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
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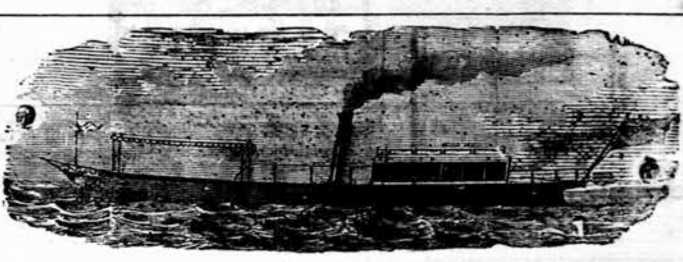

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## SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.*

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE
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PEARL INITIAL BROOCH.

Of all Gold, and letter set with fine White Pearls.
Any Initial letter may be had,
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Bangles to match,
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GOLD KNOT AND ROPE BANGLE.

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GOLD AND TIGER-CLAW BROOCH,
Set with fine White Pearls.

Rs. 45, cash.

ALL GOLD BROOCH.

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FORGET-ME-NOT BROOCH,
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ALL GOLD BROOCH,
Pearl centre.

Rs. 26 cash.

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# PASTA MACK

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**PASTA MACK**
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation **SOFTENS THE WATER,** gives it a most *delicious odour,* and **BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION** in a most extraordinary way. **Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom.** *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
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## WHIPS

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